

## Rocket damages Soviet embassy

BEIRUT (R) — An American-made bazooka was fired Friday night at the Soviet embassy in mainly Muslim west Beirut, damaging offices on the top floor. Witnesses said there were lights on in the embassy when it was hit but there were no reports of casualties. The projectile was fired from a petrol station about 150 metres (yards) west of the embassy. Police examining a rocket casing abandoned at the garage said it was from an American-made "law" M-72 anti-tank rocket launcher. A private radio station said the explosion set off a small fire but this was quickly extinguished. Embassy staff could later be seen moving inside the building. They refused to allow Lebanese police and troops to enter. The attack came during a week-long official visit to the Soviet Union by Mr. Nabih Berri, leader of the Shi'ite Muslim militia Amal and a minister in the Lebanese "national unity" government.

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## Arafat in Sanaa

SANAA (R) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat arrived in Sanaa Friday from Saudi Arabia where he attended a meeting of an Islamic peace committee seeking a solution to the Iran-Iraq war. Mr. Arafat said he would brief North Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh on the meeting and other Middle East developments.

## 4 killed in N. Lebanon shooting

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (R) — Four people were killed and several others wounded Thursday night when unidentified gunmen opened fire on civilians in the northern town of Zgharta, security sources said. Women and children were among the casualties when the gunmen opened fire from a car in a residential area of the town.

## Aqsa bomb plotter gets 18 months

TEL AVIV (AP) — An Israeli court Thursday sentenced an extremist Israeli Jew to 18 months in prison on charges of conspiring to blow up the Al Aqsa Mosque. Yehuda Cohen, 25, also received a two-year suspended sentence. He was arrested last May in a police sweep that rounded up a large Jewish terror network against Palestinians.

## Sri Lankan rebels strike in north

JAFFNA, Sri Lanka (R) — Separatist guerrillas in Sri Lanka's troubled northern district of Jaffna attacked a police jeep and stole cash from a university in separate incidents Friday, police said. Two policemen were injured at Kankasanturai when armed guerrillas hurled bombs at a police jeep. At Jaffna University, about four guerrillas armed with revolvers got away with a payroll of 600,000 rupees (\$24,000), a police spokesman said. No arrests had been made.

## Athens accuses Turkey of airspace violation

ATHENS (R) — Greece Friday accused Turkey of repeatedly violating its airspace Thursday and lodged a strong diplomatic protest. Alternate (Deputy) Defence Minister Antonis Drosos said 13 formations of Turkish fighter planes violated both Greek airspace and international space under Greek supervision during military manoeuvres in the Aegean Sea.

## Duarte to meet Reagan on Monday

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan will meet El Salvador President Jose Napoleon Duarte in Washington on Monday for talks on the situation in Central America. The White House announced Friday. Officials said the leaders would discuss the Salvadoran government's U.S.-supported battle against leftist guerrillas as well as the overall situation in Central America.

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## Khamenei: Gulf tension is a separate issue

# Tehran rejects new Islamic peace move

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iranian President Ali Khamenei said Friday that the tension between Iran and the Gulf Arab states was a "separate issue" from the war with Iraq, and rejected renewed peace efforts by the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC).

The official Iranian news agency, IRNA, quoted Mr. Khamenei, in an address to a large crowd of Iranians at the Tehran University campus, as saying that Iran "has always welcomed peace."

In a reference to this week's meeting in Saudi Arabia of the peace committee of the OIC he said from the beginning Iran had welcomed all efforts for peace. But Iran did not "consider the committee a committee for peace," he said.

If judged by its actions, he said, "it could better be called a committee for the support of Iraq." Iran holds the key to tension in the Gulf, he said. "We can make the Gulf insecure for everyone but we do not want to start a fire there," he said.

The president said events in the Gulf were separate from Iran's war with Iraq. Referring to attacks on oil tankers using Iran's Kharg,

Island terminal, he said Iran did not want tension and had exercised restraint in the Gulf.

The Iranian leader reiterated Tehran's demands for ending the war — mainly the overthrow of "the Iraqi government."

'Iranian' ship hit

The Iranian rejection of renewed Islamic efforts to end the war came amid reports that Iraqi planes hit a large vessel southeast of the Kharg terminal on Thursday as the OIC committee prepared for a fresh round of diplomacy aimed at ending the 45-month-old war.

There was no independent confirmation of the attack, but Reuters quoted shipping sources in the Gulf as saying intense Iranian traffic on emergency radio channels suggested an Iranian vessel could have been hit.

In the Saudi Arabian city of

Jeddah, the OIC reviewed stalled efforts to end the war between the two Muslim oil-producing countries with a decision to send a new mediator on a fact-finding mission to Baghdad and Tehran.

This follows reports Saudi Arabia has invited a leading Iranian cleric-politician, Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, to perform this year's Hajj pilgrimage to Islamic shrines in Mecca and Medina between August and September (Record number of pilgrims expected for Hajj, page 3).

In Ankara, Prime Minister Turgut Ozal said Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati would visit Turkey next week for talks which diplomats expected to include the Gulf war. Turkey has remained neutral in the conflict.

In Baghdad, a military spokesman, quoted by the Iraqi News Agency (INA), said Iraqi planes "effectively and accurately" hit a "very large naval target" southeast of Kharg at 5.55 a.m. (0155 GMT) Thursday. He gave no further details.

Iraq last reported an attack on shipping on July 13, when it said two vessels were hit south of Kharg, which lies in an Iraqi-imposed war zone in the northeast of the Gulf. The report was not confirmed.

## Arar: Jordan foiled Camp David pact, exposed U.S.-Israeli policy

AMMAN (J.T.) — Deputy Prime Minister and Interior Minister Sleiman Arar Friday said that Jordan under the wise leadership of His Majesty King Hussein has foiled the U.S.-sponsored Egyptian-Israeli Camp David agreements of 1979 and has exposed the American-Israeli policy in the area through his recent statements to the international media.

Speaking at an interview with Jordan Television, Mr. Arar said Jordan has played an active role to formulate a united Arab stand. He added that Jordan exposed the Israeli expansionist policies represented in its drive to Judaize the occupied Arab territories and the building of Jewish settlements there.

On the question of allowing the formation of political parties in Jordan, Mr. Arar said there is a

necessity to formulate political parties that emanate from the Kingdom's reality and needs of its society. A draft elections law is under study, he said.

Mr. Arar said he cannot confirm or deny rumors circulating in the country about a possible cabinet reshuffle, saying that if there was such a thing, the reshuffle would also include him. He said that the people who start such rumours belong to three categories; those who could not get personal gains or positions; the fifth column sect; and the Israeli enemy which starts these rumours to create doubt and confusion to the country's political and social structure.

In reply to a question on the possibility of granting Jordanian citizenship to citizens of the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip, Mr. Arar told Jordan Television that

Jordan cannot grant citizenships to one million Palestinians who are carrying Palestinian travel documents because, he said, other Arab countries where other Palestinians are living, should fulfil their commitments towards the Palestinian people and their cause. He said Jordan grants temporary Jordanian passports for Gaza Strip residents, and for students intending to study abroad which is a part of Jordan's commitment towards the Palestinian cause.

Answering question on moves to wipe out corruption, Mr. Arar said that there is a group of people now under investigation by the concerned courts in the Kingdom and that results and court decisions will be revealed to the public.

## Israeli 'liaison office' in Beirut retaliates for Lebanese order

BEIRUT (AP) — Israel's "liaison office" in Lebanon announced on Friday it would issue no more passes for Lebanese wishing to travel to Israel-occupied southern Lebanon — an apparent retaliation for the Lebanese government's demand that the office be closed.

An Israeli official who answered the telephone at the office in the mostly Christian suburb of Dbayeh, north of Beirut, said no passes were issued on Thursday or Friday. The Israeli move came 24 hours after Defence Minister Adeli Osseiran said that the office had become an "espionage centre."

"We are not issuing permits anymore. No further comment," said the Israeli official who identified himself only as Robert.

Members of the Lebanese liaison office who had been serving at the office were collecting papers and dismantling their equipment Friday, preparing for a final withdrawal from the office by Sunday. Mr. Osseiran had issued orders on Wednesday to the Lebanese personnel to withdraw from the liaison committee within four days.

Israel's position regarding Lebanon's demand that the office be shut remains unclear. Israel's army radio said Thursday the office may have to be closed for "security reasons" if Lebanese soldiers guarding it are withdrawn.

Col. Fawzi Abu Farhat, head of

the Lebanese liaison team, has said that the soldiers guarding the office were part of the liaison team.

In the meantime, government sources said that a new obstacle has emerged that could delay the deployment of Lebanese army troops in the mostly Druze central mountains.

The problem, according to the sources is a refusal by the mostly Christian "Lebanese Forces" militia to accept any security plan for the embattled mountains until the Aley and Shouf mountains during the past year of civil war have been allowed to return to their villages (See page 2).

## Paris Socialist-Communist alliance ends

PARIS (R) — France's new prime minister, Laurent Fabius, named an almost exclusively Socialist cabinet Thursday as the Communist Party ended its three-year-old alliance with the Socialists.

Political analysts said the Communists' departure marked a watershed in left-wing politics in France. The Socialists are now expected to feel they have a freer hand to pursue a more traditional, North European social democratic line.

But at the same time, France's largest trade union federation, the Communist-led CGT, will feel less inhibited about taking industrial action, analysts said.

Mr. Fabius gave the key finance portfolio to former Socialist Affairs

Minister Pierre Bérégovoy, replaced veteran Socialist Gaston Defferre as interior minister and named flamboyant left-winger Jean-Pierre Chevènement as education minister.

Claude Cheysson, whose departure had been confidently predicted by French commentators, stayed on as external relations minister. Charles Hernu, a close friend of President Francois Mitterrand, retained the defence portfolio.

The 17-member cabinet includes representatives of all trends from right to left in the Socialist Party, plus two members of small left-wing and centre-left parties.

The Communist refusal to join the new administration followed a night of intense debate by the

party's central committee and months of speculation that its uneasy partnership with the Socialists was on the brink of collapse.

The Communists had four ministers in the government of Pierre Mauroy which resigned abruptly on Tuesday night. They had recently stepped up their attacks on government policies, in particular plans for a drastic restructuring of heavy industry.

Despite the Communists' decision, Socialist rule is under no immediate threat. The party has a majority of 46 in parliament and elections are not due for another two years.

Mr. Fabius' cabinet, has two more members than the previous one.

## Jordan remembers Abdullah

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan Friday commemorated the achievements of King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, on the 33rd anniversary of his death.

King Abdullah, who was assassinated while praying at Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem on July 20, 1951, joined the long line of martyrs who fell in the course of their defence of the Arab Nation and its rights. He was one of those who sacrificed their souls for Arab freedom and independence.

King Abdullah, grandfather of His Majesty King Hussein, undertook to carry out the principles of the Great Arab Revolt earlier this century which aimed at restoring for the Arabs their dignity and honour.

King Abdullah led the Arab armies who fought in Palestine against the Zionist invasion in 1948. Despite its limited resources and numbers the Jordanian army under King Abdullah's leadership was able to preserve parts of Palestine.

On the anniversary, King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, members of the royal family, Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obaidat, cabinet members, the speaker and members of the Upper House of Parliament, deputy speaker and members of the Lower House of Parliament, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'ed Ibn Zaid as well as senior Royal Court officials Friday visited the tomb of the late King Abdullah.

The tomb was also visited by Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Lieutenant-General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Chief of Staff Lt.-Gen. Fathi Abu Taleb, Chief Islamic Justice Sheikh Ibrahim Al Qattan, Islamic religious leaders, the deputy mayor of Amman, as



His Majesty King Hussein Friday prays at the tomb founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (Petra photo)

well as directors and high-ranking officers of the Public Security Department, General Intelligence Department and Civil Defence

Department who recited verses of the Holy Koran and laid wreathes. The commander and high-ranking officers of the King Abdullah Ibn

## Fayez says talks with Assad were 'useful, clear and frank'

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Akef Al Fayez Friday returned home from Damascus after heading Jordan's parliamentary delegation to the meetings of the Arab Parliamentary Union, which concluded in the Syrian capital.

On Wednesday, Mr. Fayez and the Jordanian delegation met with Syrian President Hafez Al Assad and discussed with him the latest developments in the Middle East area, the Iran-Iraq war and means for putting an end to the Gulf bloodshed.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, Mr. Fayez said he also discussed Jordanian-Syrian relations and the dangers confronting the Arab Nation.

Mr. Fayez described his talks with the Syrian president as "useful, clear and frank." He also voiced hope that the current strained

state of relations between Syria and Jordan will be rectified soon and stressed that "Jordan and Syria are one country."

"King Hussein and President Assad are brothers at the personal level," Mr. Fayez said. He expressed hope that King Hussein and President Assad be able to rally Arab efforts and unify their Arab ranks in order to serve Arab causes in general and the Palestinian question in particular.

Mr. Fayez' meeting with President Assad was attended by the speaker of the Syrian People's Council, Mahmoud Al Zoubi. Mr. Fayez had met earlier with Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam and discussed current Arab affairs.

On Thursday, Mr. Fayez and the delegation held talks with other Arab delegations to the

APU meetings on current Arab affairs. They also discussed Arab parliament's stand at the Inter Parliamentary Union meeting in Geneva scheduled for next month.

After the meeting Mr. Fayez called at the Jordanian embassy in Damascus and met with the charge d'affaires and embassy staff.

Jordan's delegation to the APU meetings, included the following Upper and Lower House members: Mr. Walid Salah, Mr. Thounan Al Hindawi (both from Upper House), Farah Abu Jaber, Dr. Sami Joudeh, Mr. Sulaiman Al Qudahi, Mr. Rizq Batayneh, Mr. Marwan Al Hmoud, Mr. Maher Irshid and Mr. Dawoud Sulaiman Dawoud, in addition to Parliament Secretary-General Yahya Al Droubi and Zaid Zurqat, head of the parliamentary affairs department.

## Jordanian conference focuses attention on vital issues of basic health services

By Salameh B. Ne'matt  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A comprehensive medical planning in order to absorb unemployed doctors in the Kingdom is part of a future plan aimed at upgrading medical services for citizens, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan said Thursday.

Speaking at the opening of the first Jordanian conference for general health, Prince Hassan called for more co-operation and co-ordination between the various medical, educational, social and economic sectors to formulate a specific practical plan to achieve a good health standard in the country.

Addressing conferees at the Professional Associations Complex, Prince Hassan pointed out the high death rates among children, communicable diseases and "new diseases" such as bilharzia, leishmaniasis, drug and alcohol addiction. He said 60 per every 1,000 infants die each year while seven per every 1,000 children aged between five and seven are dying, which calls for more emphasis on upgrading preventive medicine and other health services. "We have to be able to achieve health for all by the year 2,000," Prince Hassan said, recalling a motto adopted by the World Health Organisation and Jordan.

Minister of Health Kamel Al Ajlouni delivered a speech in which he reviewed the efforts exerted by his ministry to generalise actual health services to all population centres in Jordan and its aim to provide medical care services to citizens 24 hours a day.

To separate preventive medicine from remedial medicine is a theoretical separation which cannot benefit the medical system as a whole, Dr. Ajlouni said. Doctors should be concerned with general health and preventive medicine as well as with remedial medicine, he stressed.

Dr. Ajlouni told the two-day conference that the Health Ministry is working towards upgrading the efficiency of government hospitals within the available capabilities and through the co-operation with other medical sectors. He explained that the various medical sectors is considered an investment of energies which eventually benefits the citizen and improves medical services.

Working towards a just distribution of medical services is one of the priorities that the ministry is implementing, Dr. Ajlouni told the conference. He pointed out that there are more than 100 population centres in Jordan, each numbering more than 5,000 or 10,000 people which do not have a single doctor.

The Ministry of Health has formed a committee to investigate

the question of unemployment among doctors. A report on the matter has been submitted to the Doctor's Association and members of the Higher Medical Council pending necessary measures to halt the increasing rate of unemployment.

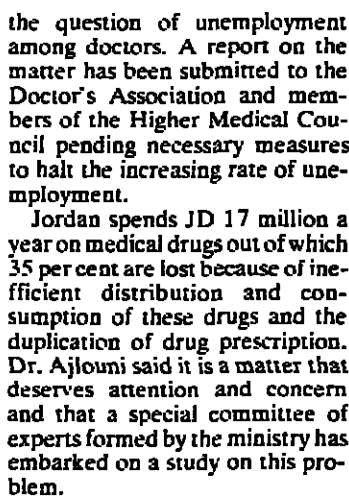
Jordan spends JD 17 million a year on medical drugs out of which 35 per cent are lost because of inefficient distribution and consumption of these drugs and the duplication of drug prescription. Dr. Ajlouni said it is a matter that deserves attention and concern and that a special committee of experts formed by the ministry has embarked on a study on this problem.

The president of the Doctor's Association, Dr. Hassan Khreis, said the convening of the conference "is an indication of the awareness of the importance" of the subjects discussed which are considered the Kingdom's top priorities. He said the unemployment of doctors in Jordan resulted from the incapability of their absorption and not because of the flood of graduates.

Addressing the conference was also Dr. Naji Ayyash, who expressed hope that a better distribution of medical services can be achieved and that the conference would issue specific recommendations to tackle the problems at hand. A follow-up committee will be formed for the purpose of implementing these recommendations and resolutions.

A seminar entitled "Health for All by the Year 2,000" was held later in which Prince Hassan participated. He expressed his hope to change the structure of the society to guarantee a balanced and parallel growth in the various geographic areas. Prince Hassan emphasised on the importance of co-ordination between the various institutions in the medical sector. He pointed out to the necessity of taking into consideration regional and field education planning.

The conference was continuing Friday and was expected to issue recommendation at the conclusion of the two-day deliberations.



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Rightwingers are unhappy with Reagan, page 4

## Monadale, Ferraro vow to unseat Reagan

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — U.S. Democrats closed their four-day convention fervently hoping the historic ticket of Walter Mondale and Geraldine Ferraro can buck the odds and make Republican Ronald Reagan a one-term president.

Ms. Ferraro, the first woman ever picked to run for vice-president by one of the major parties, and Mr. Mondale launched scathing attacks on Mr. Reagan's record as president and promised to chase him from the White House.

In the closing address to the party's 39th convention, Mr.

Mondale won roars of approval when he said: "What we have today is a government of the rich, by the rich and for the rich."

Delegates cheered as he added: "Every other president talked with the Soviets and negotiated arms control. Why not this one?"

Once the flag-waving, band-blaring euphoria of the convention wears off, the Democrats face serious problems.

Even as television networks beamed the convention into homes across the country, a public opinion poll was released showing the popular Reagan and his number two, Mr. George Bush, with a

14 percentage point lead over Mr. Mondale and Ms. Ferraro.

Mr. Mondale will have to shake off a reputation as a dull campaigner and distance himself from his former boss, Jimmy Carter, which could prove difficult as he has just appointed the ex-president's controversial budget director Bert Lance as his national campaign manager.

The problems that lie ahead had no place on the last night of the convention Thursday when, to frenzied shouts of "We want Fritz" and "Gerri, Gerri, Gerri," Mr. Mondale and Ms. Ferraro delivered their speeches accepting

their party's call. "We will win," the 48-year-old New York congresswoman shouted as the nearly 4,000 nominating delegates roared their approval.

Ms. Ferraro's speech, in which she described Mr. Reagan as an isolated and elitist leader, was one of several this week that electrified the convention and party officials' hope, American voters who will pick their leader on Nov. 6.

Rightwingers are unhappy with Reagan, page 4



# Berri calls on Israel to negotiate on South

MOSCOW (R) — Lebanon's Shi'ite militia leader Nabih Berri, in Moscow for talks with Soviet officials, Thursday urged Israel to agree to immediate negotiations on a withdrawal of its forces from southern Lebanon.

Mr. Berri, who is minister for southern Lebanon in the Beirut national unity government, told a press briefing the Lebanese army was now strong enough to maintain order in the south and Israel had no further excuse for keeping its forces there.

"We want to negotiate with Israel on all these issues," the leader of the Amal Shi'ite Movement declared.

He said Lebanon would not talk directly to the Israelis but was ready to hold indirect negotiations through the United Nations or a third country such as France.

Mr. Berri said the coming Israeli election meant it was a good time for the Jewish state to reassess its attitude towards southern Lebanon and consider the benefits of a pullout.

But he warned that Lebanon would not be prepared to offer guarantees for the security of northern Israel. "That is like a lamb being asked to guarantee the security of a tiger," he said.

Mr. Berri, who arrived in Moscow on Saturday, said he had held talks with several senior Soviet officials including Karen Brubens, the Communist Party's chief Middle East specialist.

The Amal leader said he had not been seeking Soviet aid for his movement. "We do not view the Soviet Union as a cow to be milked," he declared.

He said the purpose of his talks was to discuss the situation in the Middle East and hear Soviet views about the best way to obtain an Israeli pullout from Lebanon.

"They are a people who have

had experience of Nazi invaders and who support the Arab people, that makes their opinions worth listening to," he added.

Mr. Berri is the second Lebanese leader to come to Moscow for consultations this year. Druze Leader Walid Junblatt has made two trips. The Soviet media have so far made no mention of the Amal leader's presence in Moscow.



Nabih Berri

had experience of Nazi invaders and who support the Arab people, that makes their opinions worth listening to," he added.

## Christians demand return to PSP-held mountains

BEIRUT (R) — Representatives of 250,000 Christians who fled the mountains of central Lebanon during the civil war demanded Thursday that the government arrange their immediate return home under army protection.

They said the next stage of the "national unity" government's peace plan, its extension to the mountains above Beirut, must include the return of all Christian refugees to their mountain lands and villages within six months.

The Christian mountain lands are now held by the small but powerful mainly Progressive Socialist Party (PSP), Druze and Thursday's demand, first made earlier this week by the mostly Christian Lebanese Force militia, is considered likely to complicate an agreement on extending the peace plan.

Some 250,000 Christians have

fled the Shouf, Aley and Metn Mountains where they comprised an estimated 55 per cent of the population before civil war began in 1975.

The Druze, formerly a 45 per cent minority, now hold the regions and say the remaining Christians total five per cent of the inhabitants. They say they want a Christian return, but it will take time in some areas because of the bitterness.

Last September's "mountain war" in which the PSP, backed by Syria and Palestinian commandos, defeated Falangist militiamen, sent some 175,000 Christian mountain dwellers fleeing to Beirut and other parts of Lebanon.

The fighting, marked by massacres on both sides, has left deep scars. PSP Leader Walid Junblatt recently called the war "mer-

ciless" and said all prisoners on both sides were killed.

Previously, 75,000 Christians had fled the mountains in fear, alleging mistreatment by the Druze and the PSP.

Many Christian mountain refugees now live in tenements, monasteries and disused schools in and around Beirut.

The government of Prime Minister Rashid Karami, which includes Mr. Junblatt and Falangist leaders, is debating an extension to the mountains of a security plan that has this month restored peace to Beirut.

But it is not known if it intends to include the mountain region or only strategic army-held ridges above Beirut.

At a press conference Thursday attended by 20 Christian mayors of mountain villages, refugee representatives pressed for inclusion

of their homelands in the plan.

"No security plan for the mountain without the complete return of the Christian refugees to their villages... to all the villages without any exception," they said in a communiqué.

"Without the return of Christians to the mountain, the government is not a government of national unity."

They proposed a three-stage return accompanied by an army deployment "to ensure the security of the Druze and Christians and to provide for peace, stability, freedom and dignity."

They said refugees should first return to villages formerly 100 per cent Christian and closely grouped together, then to others close to Druze villages, and lastly to mixed villages. The operation should take six months, a spokesman said.

The communiqué demanded government compensation for Christian homes and property burned or destroyed in the war.

## Record number expected for Haj

JEDDAH (R) — Saudi Arabia expects a record number of foreign pilgrims in excess of 800,000 will arrive by air for this year's Haj pilgrimage to Islamic holy shrines, Jeddah's airport director said Thursday.

The official Zuhair Sindi, told Reuters the first special pilgrim flight was due Friday from Bangladesh and that traffic would build up to a peak of up to 120 daily flights by Aug. 30, the last date for arrivals.

Just under 700,000 pilgrims arrived by air last year. Mr. Sindi said that "proposed flight schedules indicate a total in excess of 800,000 pilgrims will arrive by air this year."

A smaller number arrives by sea. With those who come by road and residents of the kingdom making the pilgrimage, the total who

gather in the holy places is likely to be around two million — equal to 20 per cent of the total population of Saudi Arabia.

Mr. Sindi said the Haj entailed a 140 per cent increase in aircraft movements but Jeddah's ultra-modern airport opened in 1981 could cope with the volume.

Mr. Sindi said that, even at the peak period, it should be possible to process a pilgrim from Jumbo jet to Mecca-bound bus in two to four hours.

Saudi immigration and customs staff are not noted for being over-friendly to non-Saudis. But Mr. Sindi said that, for the Haj, strict orders to be polite and helpful came from King Fahd and "oh boy, is there trouble for anyone who does not heed them."

A special Haj terminal covers 415,000 square metres a unique structure of tent-like domes of

Teflon-coated fibreplastic slung from lofty pylons. There are no walls and the design is such that cooling Red Sea breezes are drawn in and warm air escapes through overhead vents.

Mr. Sindi said the complex had the capacity to cope with an estimated 1.5 million pilgrims likely to use it each year by the end of the century. Even now, as many as 90,000 people could be in the concourse at any one moment during the peak — "It must then rank as the world's busiest airport."

Mr. Sindi said languages were his chief worry. Appealing to the authorities in countries that send pilgrims, he said "it is estimated that over 200 languages or dialects are spoken. The airport is very appreciative of those nations who group pilgrims under an appointed multi-lingual leader."

## Kyprianou: Turkey seeks partition

NICOSIA (R) — Cypriot President Spyros Kyprianou said Thursday Cyprus permanently and his government could do no more to solve the island's problems until this aim was abandoned.

Speaking to reporters on the eve of the 10th anniversary of Turkey's invasion of Cyprus, Mr. Kyprianou said: "The international community must exercise pressure on Turkey to abandon this aim. To accept partition is impossible for us."

Turkish Cypriots in the north of the island last year made a unilateral declaration of independence, a move recognised and supported only by Turkey in the face of general international condemnation.

Mr. Kyprianou said his government could negotiate on any secondary issues or disagreements.

"We have fully agreed to establish a federal republic, a move previously unthinkable for us, but on basic issues we can do no more," Mr. Kyprianou said.

He said that if the Turkish aim was not partition, the 1974 invasion would not have happened.

"The reason we have failed to make progress in the last 10 years is because we are working at cross purposes. We are working on re-unification, Turkey and the northern leadership are working towards division," he said.

Mr. Kyprianou said that in his 34 years of involvement in the island's problems, now was the first time he felt every government in the world, with the exception of Turkey, supported the Greek-Cypriot stance.

"Even Muslim countries who give Turkish Cypriots support because of religious affinity agree with us on the basic issues," he said.

He said international pressure on Turkey was vital if its approach to the Cyprus problem was to change.

"Quite frankly, I don't see why they should change otherwise. They are achieving their aims," he said.

Mr. Kyprianou said his Foreign Minister George Iacovou would attend talks called by U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar in Vienna on Aug. 7 and 8.

He said Mr. Perez de Cuellar would meet Mr. Iacovou and Turkish-Cypriot Foreign Affairs Representative Munir Erturk separately in an attempt to get direct talks between the communities started again.

An authoritative source close to the president said the secretary-general had chosen this time to call the two sides together after assurances from the European Community that it would strongly support a new U.N. initiative on Cyprus.

Mr. Kyprianou said that between the time of the new U.N. talks and the time of getting down to discussions of substance, the international community must exercise "real and effective influence" on Ankara.

"Nothing can be done, nothing will be done, unless real pressure is exercised now," he said.

## S. Arabia allocates \$15m for Palestinians

JEDDAH (Petra) — Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat announced here that Saudi Arabia allocated \$15 million as an additional and emergency help to the Palestinian people for thwarting Zionist measures in occupied Palestine.

The PLO is expected to receive the sum early next month, he said.

Mr. Arafat was speaking following talks with King Fahd bin Abdul Aziz in which they discussed Arab financial support for the Arab population under Israeli rule and Israel's plans to Judaize holy places in Jerusalem.

## Klibi to visit Amman, Baghdad

TUNIS (J.T.) — Arab League Secretary General Chadli Klibi will visit Amman and Baghdad after chairing a meeting in Damascus of a committee charged with co-ordinating work among various Arab League agencies on July 21st, it was announced here.

An Arab League spokesman said that Mr. Klibi will hold talks with Syrian, Jordanian and Iraqi leaders on current Arab affairs.

## Saudi minister to visit Oman

BAHRAIN (R) — Saudi Arabia's Defence and Aviation Minister, Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, will pay a two-day official visit to Oman from Saturday, the official Saudi Press Agency said Friday.

Quoting an official announcement in Riyadh, it said Foreign Minister Prince Saud al-Faisal would accompany him on the visit.

## Polls point to Israeli Labour victory

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israel's Labour opposition is heading for victory in Monday's general election, according to two opinion polls published Friday.

Both polls reported that the gap between Labour and the ruling rightwing Likud Bloc, which last week appeared to be narrowing, had now opened up.

A poll in the afternoon newspaper Yediot Ahronoth gave Labour a 49-37 seat lead over Likud with the 34 other seats shared among about a dozen small factions.

A survey in Hadassah newspaper put Labour support at 42 per cent — 50 seats in the 120-member parliament — and showed it would muster a majority with the help of small leftist and centrist parties. Likud backing was registered at 28 per cent.

The two polls also showed that the previously large number of undecided voters had fallen to about 10 per cent.

Their publication came as Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir acknowledged for the first time the possibility of Likud serving in a Labour-led coalition to rescue the inflation-ravaged economy.

In an interview with the Jer-

usalem Post, he said Israeli democracy and government had been weakened by the proliferation of small parties. 26 are standing in the election.

The latest polls show as many as 15 factions may be represented in the new parliament, from rightwing hardliners to Communists and four separate religious lists.

The ultra-nationalist Tehiya (rebirth) Party, which champions Jewish settlement in occupied Arab land, looks like becoming the third strongest group with six or seven seats, the surveys found.

Likud organisers said they were still hoping former Prime Minister Menachem Begin, for 34 years the undisputed leader of the right wing, would enter the campaign at the last minute.

The Jerusalem Post reported that Begin, living as a recluse, had visibly aged since dropping from public sight 10 months ago and only his voice would be used in any appeal for Likud votes.

Labour Leader Shimon Peres repeated in local press interviews that if elected, he would urge Jordan to enter peace negotiations. He also said he would propose fresh talks with Egypt on autonomy for the occupied West

Bank.

Mr. Shamir said a coalition government of Likud and Labour was vital for Israel.

But both Mr. Shamir and Mr. Peres, in interviews with Maariv, said there was no real chance of forming such a government.

Mr. Shamir said only Likud could lead a government made up of the two major parties because Labour "has always preferred party considerations." Left-wing members would walk out if Labour tried to lead a coalition of the two major parties, he said.

Mr. Peres said the idea of a coalition between Likud and Labour was "not serious," because there was no consensus between the two parties and a broad coalition would be a "government of national paralysis."

"Solving the country's problems isn't just a matter of a new government, but of a new programme," Mr. Peres said in the Jerusalem Post interview.

"If we win enough votes to carry out our programme, we will seek to set up the broadest possible coalition," he said. "But labour cannot participate in a government that does not subscribe to the main elements of its programme."

## W. German foreign minister may meet tough stance in Tehran

TEHRAN (R) — West Germany's Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the first European Community foreign minister to visit Iran since its revolution five years ago, can expect a tough stance from the Iranians in his scheduled discussions here this weekend on trade and other issues.

Mr. Genscher's flight was due here Friday night and diplomatic sources in Bonn said his main political goal on the two-day visit will be to re-activate diplomatic relations, kept at low key since the downfall of the Shah in 1979.

But the Farsi-language newspaper Kayhan has stressed Bonn's close links with the United States — seen here as the arch enemy — and described the foreign minister's visit as part of a hypocritical diplomatic offensive against Iran.

While West Germany hopes to win more of Iran's large-scale contracts, Tehran has served notice that it expects Bonn to buy more of its oil and redress a huge imbalance in trade.

West German exports to Iran last year totalled 7.7 billion marks (\$2.7 billion), compared with 1.5 billion marks (\$525 million) in the opposite direction. And official figures show German exports rising this year.

Iran, once one of West Germany's main oil suppliers, has seen its sales slump from 11.5 million tonnes in 1979 to just 2.1 million tonnes last year. And Economics Ministry sources in Bonn have said they see little chance of West Germany buying more Iranian oil.

Both sides have stressed the talks will concentrate on bilateral issues. While Iran's 45-month war with Iraq could be raised officials in Bonn said there was no question of Mr. Genscher offering to mediate.

West Germany has taken a neutral stand in the Gulf conflict and has argued in European Community councils for a more balanced approach in contrast to France's open support for Iraq, they said.

Bonn has also opposed arguments that Iran should be isolated. They said Mr. Genscher had kept up a working relationship with Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati, who has paid two unofficial visits to Bonn.

In its comment Kayhan said Mr. Genscher had been delegated by Western industrialised countries to implement a plan aimed at softening Iran's foreign policy.

The United States, its allies and the Soviet Union were co-ordinating their diplomacy to protect Iraq and prevent the export of the Iranian revolution, it said.

"The West thinks if certain countries like West Germany, Japan, Saudi Arabia, Italy, etc., get closer to Iran then it will succeed in achieving its objective, namely softening of Iran's principled stands."

"It should be noted that the visits of the foreign ministers of such countries by themselves imply such a meaning," Kayhan said.

"The politicians of the Islamic Republic, by relying on the people, will resolutely shatter this

hypocritical diplomatic offensive of the West and the East," Kayhan added.

In a newspaper interview Thursday Mr. Velayati spoke of "promotion of mutual relations and co-ordination to remove certain difficulties."

He told the newspaper Ettela'at that "maintaining its political independence, Iran is seeking to promote relations with various countries and it is logical that relations with countries which have more exchanges with us be further expanded and promoted."

But this week the government said it had formed a committee charged with finding ways of balancing trade at present running at five to one in favour of West Germany.

Behind the newly-installed thick, electronically controlled steel doors at Bonn's 1930's embassy building in downtown Tehran, officials complained that Iran is not looking at the whole picture.

They said Iran has not taken into account oil bought by West

German firms on the spot market and sold to third countries, which they estimate at twice the quantity imported into West Germany.

Besides Mr. Velayati, Mr. Genscher is expected to meet Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Khamenei, Prime Minister Mir-Hossein Mousavi and Majlis (Parliament) Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani before leaving on Sunday.

## Israelis detain 4 Palestinians

TEL AVIV (R) — Four Palestinians have been detained in connection with a bomb planted overnight at a filling station on the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv road, police said Thursday. They said the alarm was raised by a motorist who saw a man place a package near a petrol pump before speeding away in a car with three other people. Police officers stopped a car fitting the motorist's description, they added.

TV & RADIO

WHAT'S GOING ON

FOR THE TRAVELLER

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

<div><div>JORDAN TELEVISION</div><div>MAIN CHANNEL</div><div>17:30 ..... Koran 17:40 ..... Cartoons 18:05 ..... Children Programme 18:30 ..... Documentary 18:55 ..... Children Programme 19:20 ..... Programme Review 19:30 ..... Local Programme 20:00 ..... News in Arabic 20:30 ..... Newsweek Real 22:00 ..... Arabic Play 23:00 ..... News in Arabic 23:10 ..... Play Continued.</div><div>FOREIGN CHANNEL</div><div>18:00 ..... French Programme 19:00 ..... News in French 19:30 ..... News in Hebrew 20:30 ..... Country Diary of an Edwardian Lady 21:00 ..... Documentary: The Amazing Years of Cinema 21:20 ..... Saturday Variety Show 22:00 ..... News in English 22:15 ..... Feature Film: Death on the Oregon Trail</div><div>RADIO JORDAN</div><div>855 KHz. AM &amp; 90 MHz. FM &amp; partly on 95.0 KHz. SW</div><div>07:00 ..... Light Music 07:30 ..... Newsweek 08:00 ..... Morning Show 08:30 ..... News Summary 09:00 ..... Morning Show 09:30 ..... News Summary 10:00 ..... News Summary 10:30 ..... Pop Session 11:00 ..... News Summary 11:30 ..... Pop Session 12:00 ..... News Summary 12:30 ..... Pop Session 13:00 ..... News Summary 13:30 ..... Pop Session 14:00 ..... News Bulletin 14:10 ..... Jordan Weekly 14:30 ..... Music 14:40 ..... Concert Hour 15:00 ..... News Summary 16:05 ..... Instrumental 16:30 ..... Old Favourites 17:00 ..... Special Feature 17:30 ..... Music 18:00 ..... News Summary 18:30 ..... Top Twenty 19:00 ..... News Summary 19:30 ..... Date with a Star 20:00 ..... Good Old Days 20:30 ..... Just a Minute 21:00 ..... News Summary 21:30 ..... Country Music 21:55 ..... News Summary 22:00 ..... Play of the Week 23:00 ..... News Summary 23:30 ..... Classical Concert 24:00 ..... News Headlines</div></div>	<div><div>BBC WORLD SERVICE</div><div>630, 720, 1413 KHz.</div><div>06:00 Newsweek 06:30 That's the Trid 06:45 Financial News 6:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05 24 Hours: News Summary 07:15 About Britain 12:30 Meridian World Today 08:00 Newsweek 08:30 Album Time 09:00 World News 09:09 24 Hours: News Summary 09:30 From the Weekday 09:40 Britain 12:30 Meridian World News 10:00 Reflections 10:15 Peedles Choice 10:30 Brain of Britain 11:40 World News 11:09 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 People and Politics 12:15 Letter from America 12:30 My Music 13:00 World News 13:09 News About Britain 13:15 About Britain 12:30 Meridian 14:00 Radio Newsworld 14:15 Tru- oping the Colour 14:45 Sports Round- up 15:00 World News 15:09 24 Hours: News Summary 15:30 Network UK 15:45 Saturday Special 17:00 Radio Newsworld 17:15 Saturday Special 18:00 World News 18:09 Commentary 18:15 Saturday Special 19:15 News Summary 19:30 Saturday Special 19:15 Baker's Half Dozen 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 Newsweek 20:30 Play of the Week: Richard III 21:30 Album Time 22:00 World News 22:09 24 Hours: News Summary 22:30 Journey Into Hope 23:15 Wimbledon Preview 23:30 People and Politics 24:00 World News</div><div>VOICE OF AMERICA</div><div>1260 MW, 7200, 955, 11740 11925 and 15210 KHz.</div><div>06:00 VOA Morning: News on the hour; news summaries; daily business report; science and medicine; sports reports; editorial: world and U.S. opin- ion roundups; documentary analysis; American viewpoints: feature: 11:00 News 17:10 This Week 17:30 News English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 American viewpoints 18:30 Press Conference USA 19:00 News 19:10 This Week 19:30 Special English News and Features 20:00 News 20:30 Weekend Survey of World News, Cor- respondent's Reports, Music, Cultural Events and Features 21:00 News 21:10 American Viewpoints 21:30 Press Con- ference USA 22:00 News and Editorial 22:15 Music USA (Jazz) 23:00 Weekend Survey of World News, Cor- respondent's Reports, Music, Cultural events and Features</div></div>	<div><div>TODAY'S EVENTS</div><div>EXHIBITIONS</div><div>• "Les Peintres Cisseastes" at the French Cultural Centre. • Exhibition of photographs "Warsaw Between Yesterday and Today" at the Royal Cultural Centre.</div><div>FILM</div><div>• "Un Singe En Hiver" at the French Cultural Centre at 7:45 p.m.</div><div>CULTURAL CENTRES</div><div>Royal Cultural Centre - Tel. 6610267 American Centre ..... 44371 British Council ..... 36147-8 French Cultural Centre ..... 37009 Goethe Institute ..... 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 44203 Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049 Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777 Hays Arts Centre ..... 665195 Hussein Youth City ..... 667181 Y.W.C.A. ..... 41793 Y.W.M.C.A. ..... 664251 Amman Municipal Library ..... 36111 University of Jordan Library ..... 843555</div><div>MUSEUMS</div><div>Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760. Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabal Al Qal'a (Citadel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays. Jordan National Gallery: Contains a col- lection of paintings, ceramics, and scul- ptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim coun- tries. Also a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabal Lweibdeh. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. 1.30 p.m. and 3.30 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30124.</div></div>	<div><div>Mary's Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dat- ing from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m.-1 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240. Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.</div><div>LIENS AMMAN CLUB. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Hol- iday Inn, 1.30 p.m. LIENS PHILADELPHIA CLUB. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7.30 p.m. PHILADELPHIA ROTARY CLUB. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m. Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the Intercontinental Hotel, 2.00 p.m. Royal Automobile Club, Jabal Amman. Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261.</div><div>CHURCHES</div><div>St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Amman, tel. 24590. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic): Jabal Lweibdeh, 37440. De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic): Jabal Hussein, 661757. Church of the Ascension (Greek Orthodox): Abdali, 23541. Anglican Church (Church of the Red- cemer): Jabal Amman, 41559. Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, tel. 771531. Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 775261. St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox): Ashrafieh, 771751. Amman International Church (Inter- denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisani, 663249.</div></div>	<div><div>AMMAN AIRPORT</div><div>28:45 ..... Cairo (RJ) 21:50 ..... Cairo (MS)</div><div>This information is supplied by Air In- formation Department at the Queen Alia International Airport, (08) 53250, 53070, 53082, 53171, where it should always be verified.</div><div>ARRIVALS</div><div>06:50 ..... Cairo (MS) 09:15 ..... Abu Dhabi (RJ) 09:30 ..... Agaba (RJ) 09:30 ..... Karachi, Dubai (RJ) 09:45 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ) 09:45 ..... Kuwait (RJ) 09:45 ..... Riyadh (RJ) 09:45 ..... Jeddah (RJ) 09:45 ..... Dhahran (RJ) 10:00 ..... Beirut (RJ) 10:00 ..... Cairo (RJ) 10:00 ..... Singapore (RJ) 12:45 ..... Beirut, Bahrain (GF) 12:30 ..... Moscow (SU) 12:30 ..... Larnaca (CY) 14:00 ..... Paris, Damascus (AF) 17:10 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ) 17:30 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ) 18:00 ..... Baghdad, Istanbul (RJ) 18:00 ..... Paris, London (RJ) 18:45 ..... Rome, Damascus (AZ) 19:00 ..... Tripoli (RJ) 19:25 ..... Beirut (MEA) 19:30 ..... Frankfurt, Damascus (LH) 20:50 ..... Saudi (RJ) 09:45 ..... Cairo (RJ) 09:45 ..... Baghdad (RJ)</div><div>DEPARTURES</div><div>05:10 ..... Damascus, Frankfurt (LH) 05:45 ..... Cairo (RJ) 06:30 ..... Beirut (RJ) 06:50 ..... Cairo (MS) 08:30 ..... Agaba (RJ) 08:30 ..... Athens (OA) 11:15 ..... Tripoli (RJ) 11:45 ..... Geneva, Madrid (RJ) 12:00 ..... Paris, London (RJ) 12:15 ..... Frankfurt, Brussels (RJ) 12:15 ..... New York, Vienna (RJ) 12:30 ..... Rome (RJ) 13:30 ..... Moscow (SU) 14:30 ..... Larnaca (CY) 14:30 ..... Beirut, Doha, Muscat (GF) 14:30 ..... Cairo (RJ) 15:40 ..... Kuwait (RJ) 19:30 ..... Kuwait (RJ) 20:15 ..... Baghdad (RJ) 20:15 ..... Jeddah (RJ) 20:30 ..... Beirut, Abu Dhabi (RJ)</div></div>	<div><div>MARITIME TRAFFIC</div><div>Regular-line ships docking at Agaba port:</div><div>• Kriti Amethyst • Lady Serena • Saint Mary • Kewi • Sovietjet • Roman Ruzinski • Mont Vendoos • Captain Nasr • Pilsack • Barak • Kriti Coral • Katerina</div><div>Amin Kavar and Sons Company, Tel: 22324 (six lines) at your service.</div><div>MONEY EXCHANGE</div><div>Local sell/buy rates in J.S.</div><div>Belgian franc ..... 66-46 66.8 Dutch guilder ..... 11-17 11.4 Egyptian guinea ..... 311-13 315 French franc ..... 43-71 44 Iraqi dinar ..... 376 380 Italian lire (per 100) ..... 51 52 Japanese yen (for 100) ..... 157-12 158.5 Kuwaiti dinar ..... 1276 1279.6 Lebanese lira ..... 63-21 64.2 Omani rial ..... 1098.31106.6 Riyal ..... 104-1 104.6 Saudi riyal ..... 108-9 109.1 Swedish crown ..... 46 46.3 Swiss franc ..... 158-4 159.4 Syrian lira ..... 49 49.5 UAE dirham ..... 235-1 235.1 U.K. sterling pound ..... 505-6 506.6 U.S. dollar ..... 382-5 384.5 W. German mark ..... 134 134.8</div><div>WEATHER</div><div>Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.</div><div>It will be fair, with northwesterly mod- erate winds freshening at times. In Agaba, rain will be northerly mod- erate and sea calm.</div><div>Low/high temperature in deg. C</div><div>Amman ..... 18/29 Agaba ..... 22/36 Jerash ..... 20/30 Jordan Valley ..... 21/35</div><div>Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 31, Agaba 38. Humidity read- ings: Amman 33 per cent. Agaba 17 per cent.</div></div>	<div><div>EMERGENCIES</div><div>Ambulance ..... 193, 775111 Firstaid, fire, police ..... 199 Blood bank ..... 775121 Civil Defence rescue ..... 661111 Fire headquarters ..... 22090-3 Police rescue ..... 192, 21111, 37777 Police headquarters ..... 56392-4 Traffic police ..... 56392-4 Electric Power Co. ..... 36381-2 Municipal water service ..... 771125-8 Queen Alia Int. Airport ..... (08) 53333</div><div>TAXIS:</div><div>Railway taxi ..... 37249 Khasma taxi ..... 43620 Ambassador taxi ..... 664660 Kernak taxi ..... 668761 Jihad taxi ..... 842664 Nabha taxi ..... 663003</div><div>IRBD</div><div>Dr. Mazen Abu Baker ..... 74699 Bashar pharmacy ..... 3743</div><div>ZARQA:</div><div>Dr. Aznan Al Madani ..... 85238 Modern pharmacy ..... (-)</div><div>GENERAL</div><div>Jordan Television ..... 73111 Radio Jordan ..... 74111 Ministry of Tourism ..... 42311 Hotel Restaurants ..... 666412 Price complaints ..... 661176 Telephone: Information ..... 12 Jordan and Middle East calls ..... 10 Oreans calls ..... 18 Cable or telegram ..... 15 Repair service ..... 11</div></div>	<div><div>MARKET PRICES</div><div>Upper/lower price in J.S. per kg.</div><div>Apples ..... 340/300 Mallow ..... 70/40 Marrow (large) ..... 100/80 Marrow (small) ..... 170/140 Onion (dry) ..... 120/90 Onion (green) ..... 180/150 Okra ..... 450/400 Cauliflower (white) ..... 320/280 Cherries (all kinds) ..... 520/280 Chicken ..... 100/100 Chicken (large) ..... 100/70 Cucumber (small) ..... 200/170 Eggplant (large) ..... 80/40 Eggplant (small) ..... 140/110 Figs ..... 180/150 Garlic ..... 200/170 Grapefruit ..... 200/170 Grapes ..... 300/250 Lemon ..... 340/300 Mallow ..... 70/40 Marrow (large) ..... 100/80 Marrow (small) ..... 170/140 Onion (dry) ..... 120/90 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## Ureikat buried at Abu Dis

AMMAN (J.T.) — The funeral of Kamel Ureikat, former speaker of the Lower House of Parliament, took place Thursday. His body was carried across the King Hussein Bridge to the West Bank to be buried at Abu Dis near Jerusalem, the hometown of Mr. Ureikat.

His Majesty King Hussein delegated Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid to attend the funeral and prayers on his behalf. The body was carried to the bridge across the River Jordan from Al Hussein Medical City in a procession of motor vehicles carrying Speaker of the Upper House Ahmad Al Lawzi, deputies from both houses of parliament, a number of ministers and senior officials as well as Mr. Ureikat's relatives. Mr. Ureikat passed away last Tuesday at the age of 78.

## Passports to be issued in one day, Qudah says

AMMAN (J.T.) — Passport Department Director Mohammad Al Qudah has called on all citizens wishing to obtain passports to submit the required documents with the applications so that passports can be issued on the same day.

Speaking in an interview with the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Mr. Qudah said that the department's staff have clear instructions to complete their work and to prepare passports on the same day that they receive applications, even if this requires from them to stay on after office hours.

In the interview, Mr. Qudah called for the introduction of legislation requiring each citizen to renew his or her passport once it becomes invalid, and to ensure that school children obtain passports before taking Tawjihi examinations in the summer.

He also expressed hope that citizens will be able to renew their passports by post, but this requires large-scale preparations and the full co-operation of citizens in providing correct information and required documents, Mr. Qudah said.

Mr. Qudah also said that his department has no plans to open branches in other parts of the country.

## Social Security Corporation plans new JD5m bank

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan's Central Bank Governor Mohammad Said Al Nabulsi has approved the procedures relating to the establishment of bank with JD 5 million capital in Jordan with 30 to 40 per cent of its capital to be contributed by the Social Security Corporation (SSC), report in the Al Dustour Arabic daily said Friday.

Al Dustour quoted SSC Director General Farhi' Obeid as saying that in the light of the governor's consent, founders who represent the SSC, the pension fund, the University of Jordan and the Yarmouk University funds in addition to representatives of the public sector will hold a meeting to draw up a system of internal regulations. These documents will then be presented to the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism and to the Central Bank governor to ensure that the provisions of the constitution and the internal regulations are in accordance with the companies law and the Central Bank's law.

The bank, once it has been established, will be used for the SSC's transactions and investments. Subscriptions, payments and insurance will be received and indemnities, pension benefits and medical reimbursement costs will be paid through the bank, said Mr. Obeid.

The bank will also perform usual banking activities including the receipt of deposits and credits, Mr. Obeid added. The bank, Mr. Obeid went on to say, will also give loans for housing, education and industry.

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His Majesty King Hussein attends prayers, at the Islamic Scientific College mosque Friday

## King Hussein, notables attend Friday prayers

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Friday attended prayers at the Islamic Scientific College mosque in Amman. The King and the large crowd of worshippers listened to Friday's sermon delivered by Director of Preaching and Instruction at the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Ahmad Helayel in which he called for an intensification in efforts to liberate Jerusalem.

Dr. Helayel pointed out the coincidence between this holiday of Friday and the 33rd anniversary of the death of the late King Abdullah, founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, who sacrificed his life for Jerusalem.

He also urged the Arab and Islamic nations to exert more efforts to save the holy shrines and to liberate the Arab territories from Israeli occupation.

Attending the prayers His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, the Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, Commander-in-Chief of the Jordan Armed Forces Lieutenant-General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Abed Khalaf Dawoudieh and a number of officials.

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## Islamic design, sports project committees formed

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat has decided to form a special committee to study the possibility of applying Islamic designs in construction. This decision is in accordance with the government's aim of bringing the Islamic architectural designs to life.

The committee for modern constructions and architectural design will be headed by Minister of Public Works Rayef Nijem and comprises Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hamdullah Al Nabulsi, Amman Mayor Abdul Raouf Al Rawabdeh, Director General of the Antiquities Department Adnan Al Hadidi, Deans of the Architecture faculties at the University of Jordan and the Yarmouk University and Jordanian Engineers Association President Ibrahim Abu Ayyash in addition to engineers representing the private sector.

Mr. 'Obeidat has also decided to form a special committee who will hold talks regarding the Irbid sports stadium project with a Chinese delegation due to arrive in Amman at the end of this month.

This committee comprises National Planning Council President Omar Abdullah Dakhqah as Chairman with under-secretaries from the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment and the Ministry of Public Works, Awad Al Tal and Mu'taz Al Bilbeisi, in addition to director general of the Jordan Youth Organisation, Mr. Mohammad Jamil Abu Al Tayyeb and Irbid Mayor Abdul Razzaq Tub-eishat as members.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

## 'Obeidat to visit Aqaba

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat intends to pay a visit to Aqaba Sunday to inspect projects being implemented there, according to a report in the local Press. It said that the prime minister, who will spend two days in the city will be accompanied by several cabinet members. Mr. 'Obeidat is also expected to chair the first board meeting of the Aqaba Regional Authority, the report said.

## Eighteen die in week's accidents

AMMAN (Petra) — Eighteen people were killed and 127 others injured in the 216 road accidents which occurred throughout the country during last week, according to the weekly statistical bulletin issued by the Traffic Department. It said that 151 of these accidents occurred in Amman.

## Ma'an Municipality budget approved

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment Hamdullah Al Nabulsi has approved the JD 687,100 budget for Ma'an Municipality. The funds will be allocated for the construction of stores, maintenance of streets, purchasing of land, construction of gardens and parks, building of a market place as well as for erecting street lighting.

## British Council presents books

AMMAN (J.T.) — The British Council in Amman has presented books on archaeology and history to the Department of Antiquities. The books will be kept at the department's library which deals mainly with the subject of archaeology.

## Northern villages to receive health centre

RAMTHA (Petra) — The health authorities here have purchased a 10-dunum piece of land for setting up a comprehensive health centre to serve six villages in Ramtha district. According to Dr. Ghazi Al Zoubi, assistant director of health in Irbid and Ramtha, the project will be financed by a loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. The centre will offer first aid and will be served by specialists.

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## Government aims to combat poverty, improve education

## 'Obeidat calls for rational consumption, balanced economy

AMMAN (Petra) — The government is keen to safeguard the economic gains and achievements of Jordan during the past few years, Prime Minister Ahmad 'Obeidat said Thursday. He said that past economic achievements in Jordan are a source of pride to all citizens, thanks to the wise leadership of the country and the cohesion of its people.

The prime minister, who was addressing a meeting held by the Association of Banks in Jordan, said that his government will carry on the fight against poverty in a drive to ensure a decent, free life for all citizens and will also strive to improve the quality of education in a manner that can best serve the country's basic objectives.

Success in achieving economic progress and protecting past achievements as well as combating poverty will serve as criteria for judging the results of programmes to which the government has committed itself, Mr. 'Obeidat said.

He added that preserving gains and maintaining progress has become incumbent upon his government which strives to further boost the country's economic strength.

In his speech, the prime minister also paid tribute to the financial and banking sectors for their role in bolstering the Jordanian economy and urged bankers to exert more efforts to help the country achieve a more comprehensive development.

Mr. 'Obeidat pointed out the international economic crisis and the monetary fluctuations, which he said, which prompt states towards considering their self interests. Oil rich countries are no longer capable of obtaining the resources which they possessed throughout the past ten years, Mr. Obeidat added.

"We in Jordan are affected by the volume of the external aid we receive. We are also affected by our capability to export," Mr. 'Obeidat further said, "and our revenues from the transfer of expatriates have also been affected".

Mr. 'Obeidat went on to say, "Jordan, said Mr. 'Obeidat, has surpassed severe circumstances in the past because of its wise leadership, cohesion of the Jordanian people, and courageous decisions."

The prime minister stressed the need to work on restoring balance to the national economy through wise decisions and rationalising

consumption.

"We must move quickly and effectively in our flexible economy in order to reorganise our house, but not at the expense of our main principles, Mr. 'Obeidat said. We should reconsider our general expenditure priorities, since it is nonsense to maintain the same level of expenditure in both the private and public sectors, Mr. 'Obeidat added.

Speaking about the Companies Law, Mr. 'Obeidat said the government is currently considering rewording the law in order to remedy the weak points, the gaps and shortcomings of the law, in order for it to meet the basic needs for which it was designed.

"There is an opportunity to amend the Companies Law to allow for the merging of companies to eliminate excessive diversification. We are also prepared to reconsider giving companies financial incentives, including granting them tax exemptions," Mr. 'Obeidat said.

Mr. 'Obeidat concluded his speech by calling on the banks society to contribute efficiently towards solving the economical problems and to raise the standards of the bank cadres, to modernise their technology and to participate in finding constructive solutions for developing the national economy.

## Delegation leaves for S.Arabia to discuss water projects

AMMAN (Petra) — A three-man Jordanian delegation leaves for Saudi Arabia Saturday on a week-long official visit, during which they will hold talks with the Saudi officials on financing a water and sewerage project for Zarqa and Rusaifa.

The delegation members will meet with officials from the Islamic Development Bank expected to contribute \$7,870,000 towards the JD 36 million water and sewerage project.

The German Development Bank will also contribute \$30 million towards the project, while the balance will be covered by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID), an official source at the Water Authority of Jordan (WAJ) said.

## CAEU, Arab companies assess economic plans

AMMAN (Petra) — The 12th meeting of joint Arab companies concluded here Thursday at the Arab Mining Company (Armico) headquarters.

Participants recommended that joint Arab companies should assess their work plans regarding developing and promoting their capabilities in order to conduct economic feasibility and technical studies for their projects.

They also expressed their appreciation for achievements made by joint Arab companies and stressed the need for planning on a regional level so that Arab companies move towards economic integration.

They also suggested that the companies conduct survey and studies on their projects and stressed the importance of co-ordination and the exchange of expertise between joint Arab companies, Arab organisations and all other concerned Arab parties.

Participants also called for bolstering co-operation between joint Arab companies, Arab organisations and Arab specialised

unions, stressing the important role of joint Arab companies in promoting trade exchanges.

Armico Director General and chairman of the meeting, Thabet Al Taher, expressed his hope that these recommendations would be put into action to support the advancement of joint Arab companies.

Taking part in the two-day meeting were the director generals of joint Arab companies established by the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU): Armico, the Arab Company for Drug Industries and Medical Appliances (ACDIMA), the Arab Company for Industrial Investments and the Arab Company for the Development of Animal Wealth.

Representatives of the Arab League general secretariat, the CAEU general secretariat, the Arab Organisation for Agricultural Development, the Arab Organisation of Industrial Development, the Arab Labour Organisation as well as the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development also participated in the meeting.



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Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyoub (right) and president of the Arab Federation for Food Industries, Dr. Faleh Jaber (left), issue the recommendations of the first pan-Arab conference

on cereal production which concluded its four day meetings Thursday at the Amman Chamber of Commerce (Petra photo)



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## ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday

*Al Ra'i: Both are Zionist*

THE FABRICATED fuss which links establishing peace in the area to the return of the Israeli Labour Party to power, is a game aimed at kicking the ball into the Arab court and alluding that such a return to power by the Labour Party is a step towards peace, which should be followed by so-called flexibility and moderation on part of the Arabs. Such terms, which are used by Israel, are usually synonyms for surrender.

Needless to say, public opinion polls which sometimes show that the Likud might win and then that Labour would win are among the requirements of such a game, while both parties adopt the same strategy which is based on aggression, expropriation of Arab territories, denying the Palestine people its right to self-determination on its national soil.

Labour was the first party to exercise settlement policies while in power. It also planned for the 1967 war against the Arab World; then the Likud came to power and followed suit, with only a slight change in the techniques they applied to fighting the Palestinian people, shedding its blood, persecuting it and trying to eliminate its identity, heritage and land.

Therefore, Arabs should not pay any attention to the results of the forthcoming Israeli election since such results can do them nothing. Arabs should live up to challenges and hold the reign of their cause, which will never be solved except through building the self Arab force and achieving Arab unity.

*Sawt Al Shaab: He died for unity*

WITH THE passage of 33 years since the founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, late King Abdullah Ibn Al Hussein, died, Jordanian and Arab citizens recall the great Arab thinker and the loyal leader.

Late King Abdullah was a man of principle for which he sacrificed his life. He was aware of the dimensions of the Zionist conspiracy against Palestine and the Palestinians and worked for foiling it until he fell a martyr at Al Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem.

The late King believed in Arab unity and solidarity as the only means to rid the Arab people of their grievances and of the Zionist conspiracies aimed at disuniting them. He established the first nucleus of Arab unity by unifying Jordan and Palestine as a first step towards achieving Arab unity.

Today while Jordanians and Arabs while commemorate the 33rd anniversary of his death, they feel the dire need for such a leader who always called for Arab unity and emancipating freedoms.

Jordan, which has been carrying the banner, under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein, pledges to be honest and faithful to the principles of the late leader.

Thursday

*Al Ra'i: Liberation is Lebanese priority*

EVERYDAY THAT passes carries with it reports about Lebanese resistance activity against the Israelis in southern Lebanon, followed by retaliatory measures by the enemy against the inhabitants, and sufferings for innocent people. These resistance activities and Israel's reprisals remind the Lebanese that they can live in peace only when the Israeli enemy is out of their country and when they can unite to re-construct their country on sound basis.

The latest Israeli reprisal act was the deportation of a religious leader from Sidon to Beirut, which triggered widespread strikes throughout the South. Israel has been resorting to such actions in order to break the will of the resistance, but the opposite has been happening and the Israelis have been more and more sustaining casualties at the hands of the Lebanese resistance in the South.

Israel has been employing its agents to create trouble in the South and to undermine the Lebanese government's peace and security plan because, it said, that plan did not take into consideration measures to prevent resistance activity in the South. The current peace in Beirut and other parts of Lebanon should urge the Lebanese to concentrate their efforts now for one objective: to liberate their country from Israeli occupation.

*Al Dustour: Promising Gulf mediation*

AN ISLAMIC committee has begun a new mediation effort to stop the Iran-Iraq war, convening its meetings at Jeddah in Saudi Arabia. This committee possesses a golden chance to re-establish peace if it concentrates its efforts on convincing the two belligerents of the need to stop further divisions among the Islamic World and to try to convince them of the necessity to join forces against the enemies.

The committee meets amid optimistic signs and indications following visits by Iranian officials to Gulf state capitals recently. Despite the escalation of fighting along the front, the committee should double its efforts for achieving peace between the two neighbours. Although the hopes are not so big now, yet all possible efforts should be made to exert pressure on Iran to accept a peaceful settlement.

We want the war to stop so that the two Muslim neighbours can pool their efforts towards liberating Islamic shrines in Jerusalem from Israeli occupation. We realise that the committee's mission is not easy, and we know that Iran had been adamant in the past, but more efforts and, more pressure coupled with more determination might achieve fruitful results.

*Sawt Al Shaab: Unity is the remedy*

DESPITE THE continuous escalation of enemy actions against the Arab World and despite the conspiracies by certain world nations against us the Arabs' hope for re-conciliation among their countries is growing everyday. The Arab masses still hope for a "national awakening" among them that would re-unify their countries and bring peace among their leaders.

One should not forget that imperialist successes in the past and Zionist victories achieved over the Arabs came as a result of weakness and division among Arab countries and disagreements among their leaders. The enemies of the Arab Nation work hard for destroying all hopes for reconciliation and unity because once these are achieved these enemies will be in danger. They have succeeded in the past in setting one leader against another and one state against the other states until the Arab Nation became weak and helpless.

The Arab masses want to see this picture changed and the Arab Nation transformed into a unity and strong entity capable of confronting the enemies and foiling their conspiracies.

## VIEW FROM AMERICA

# Will Beirut come back to its former position?

By Franz Schurmann

RECENTLY THE New York Times published a series of very long articles by its Beirut correspondent on the death of that great city. He wrote feelingly of how a city which once was renowned throughout the world for its wealth, cosmopolitanism, love of life has now become fragmented into different communities. Death is common. The once sparkling Corniche Hamra, which used to be like New York's Fifth Avenue or London's Oxford Circle, has become just another "suq".

I too have memories of Beirut from two decades ago. I remember once flying directly from Hong Kong to Beirut and immediately sensing the similarity of the two cities. Both beautiful, both rich, both lying

on the sea while gradled by mountains.

West Asia then seemed relatively peaceful. That was before the Israeli's "six day war." A Nasser of Egypt was alive. A "United Arab Republic" seemed to be becoming the nucleus of an even greater federation of Arab states. Algeria had become independent. And Beirut was the seemingly impregnable economic fortress of this new Arab World. The Lebanese pound was rock hard. Beirut banks bulged with money. No political intrigue seemed capable of affecting this "Switzerland" of West Asia. What did it matter that there were so many religious and ethnic groups? Didn't Switzerland also have its multi-ethnic character?

Hong Kong went from prosperity to stunning wealth. It became the financial centre for Southeast Asia. Hong Kong became a winner. Beirut became a loser. Why?

The reasons are clear. Lebanon became the place where the Israeli-Palestinian conflict was fought out. And, in the process, foreigners, especially the Israelis, sought to manipulate Lebanese factions, especially the Maronites, to serve foreign goals and interests.

That never happened in Hong Kong. And one can thank the British. The British ruthlessly cracked down on all external attempts to use Hong Kong for political ends. Unfortunately in Beirut, the old colonialists had left, but the

new rulers, essentially the Maronite Christians, instead of breaking ties with Israel, invited them into internal Lebanese affairs. And instead of working out some real relationship with the PLO, left them on their own to form a "state within a state" which finally became the Israeli pretext for invading Lebanon in June 1982.

But is Beirut really dead? Is "Lebanon" henceforth to be just a collection of fortified enclaves each connected by some "green line"? Could Beirut become a winner again?

Beirut and Hong Kong are not some very unusual places. There are "Beiruts" all over the world. Bahrain has become a "Beirut." So has Panama

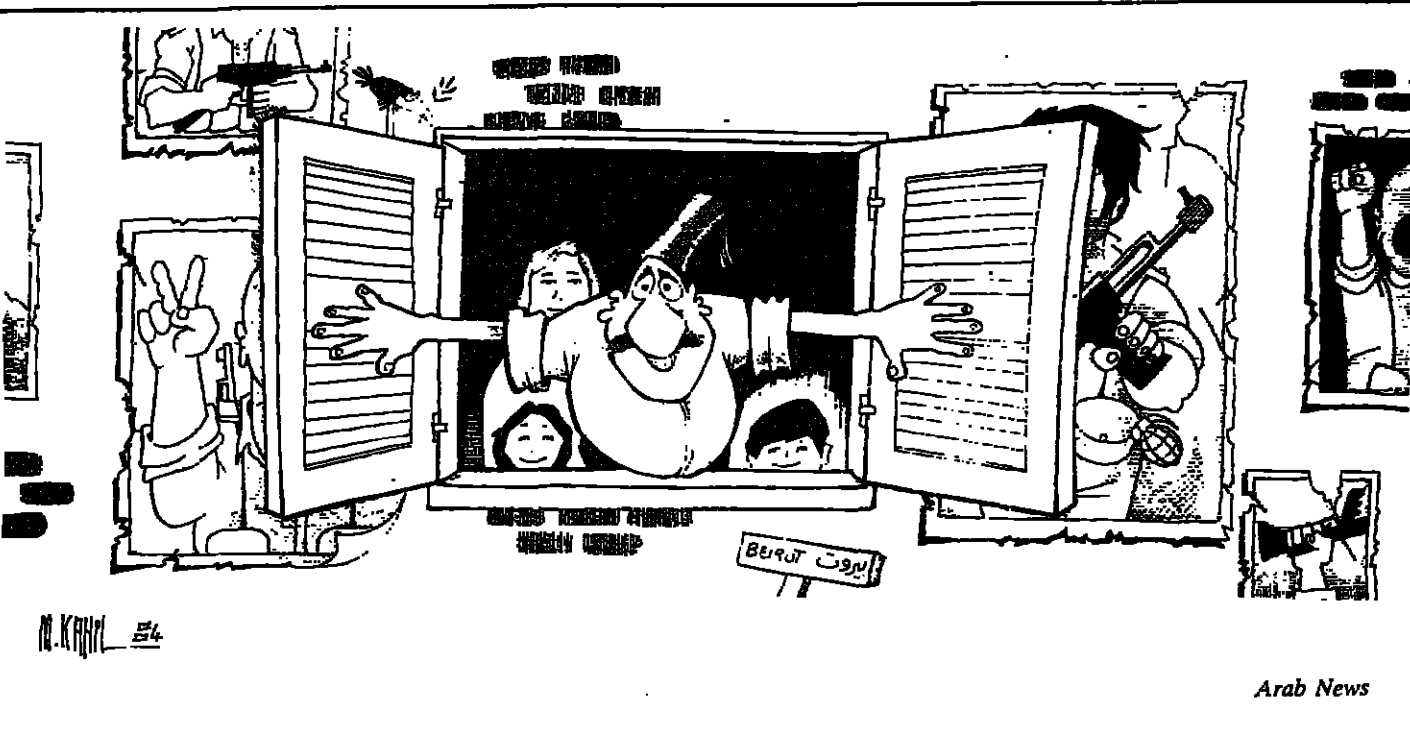
City. Singapore is a "Beirut." There are very small ones like the Bahamas and the Cayman Islands. There is the biggest "Beirut" of all, London. All these "Beiruts" are international financial centres based on trust among people and the trustworthiness of their financial and business institutions. They are vitally needed, in this gigantic world economy. When the old Beirut began to decline, a lot of it went to Bahrain and London. The question is: Will it come back to the ancient Phoenician land if the circumstances are right?

The answer has to be: Of course. Beirut has something no other "Beirut" has: a 4000 year old business and financial history. But what are the right

circumstances?

The steps leading to those circumstances are perhaps easier to enumerate: (1) a functioning government; (2) a process of building a Swiss-style national army accompanied by gradual elimination of the militias; (3) gradually easing out foreign powers and influence; (4) institution of rigorous economic and financial policies to maintain the solidity of the Lebanese pound and re-establish the credibility and reliability of the banks; and (5) inviting foreign businesses on the one condition that they stay out of politics.

The old Beirut may be dead but a resurrection is definitely possible.



Arabs News

## Steady flow of Israeli arms to Asia

KARACHI — Reports reaching here confirm slow but steady flow of Israeli light arms and other military hardware to several Asian nations who do not maintain official ties with the Jewish state.

Among those who have already received Israeli "Uzi" machineguns, light patrol boats and radar equipment are Thailand, Singapore and Burma. Philippines and Thailand have also reportedly been offered Israeli help to fight Communist and Muslim insurgency movements such as Moro Front, the New People's

Army and Patani Liberation Front.

It is believed that, following an Israeli offer to Rangoon as reported by Jerusalem Post, Israeli military advisors may have already made their way into Burma, where government troops are fighting Communist bands and the Muslim Rohingya Patriotic Front.

Arab diplomats believe that Israeli success in sneaking into Sri Lanka to "help fight" the guerrilla movement could pave the way for a greater Israeli role in the area.

Sri Lankan National Security Minister Lahith Athulathmudali told the parliament on July 4, that "a few" Israeli anti-terrorist experts were helping train the armed forces.

According to another report an Israeli defense team which visited Thailand, Philippines, Singapore and Burma early this year, has also sought sales of IA-102 "Arava" plane which can serve as a mini-AWAC. Some Asian nations are said to be interested in Israel's Kfir C2, which is a single-seat str-

ike fighter.

In an attempt to capture Asian market, Israeli embassies in Singapore and Tokyo recently arranged visits by Asian businessmen and defence officials to Tel Aviv.

The visits coincided with May 21-24 Tel Aviv International Fair also known as Israeltech 84. During this fair Israel reportedly won several dozens of orders from Asian companies dealing with aviation, defence and commercial security systems — Arab Asian newsletter.

## Right-wingers unhappy with Reagan, believe he is soft on Communism

By Rodney Pinder

WASHINGTON — President Reagan is soft on Communism and his appeasement of Soviet international ambitions endangers world peace.

That assessment may startle many critics of the American leader who have called him a threat to peace for the opposite reasons, but it is the deeply-held view of a significant body of right-wing U.S. conservatives.

And that poses a dilemma for 73-year-old Reagan as he seeks re-election in November.

As he moves to placate moderate opinion by modifying his generally hawkish image, he risks alienating grassroots conservatives whose support could be vital to his campaign.

Some analysts say he has forfeited much of that support already by failing to live up to his anti-Soviet rhetoric.

A new book by a prominent rightist calls the Reagan defence Department "a dupe of the Kremlin" and the White House a passive victim of Soviet expansionist designs.

Mr. Reagan, it concludes, is all talk and no action.

The book, called "The American Retreat," is by Joseph Churba, who helped shape Mr. Reagan's foreign and defence policy positions during the 1980 election campaign.

He was senior policy adviser to the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency until 1982 when he quit saying he was disillusioned with a failure of presidential leadership.

In his book, Mr. Churba accuses Mr. Reagan of failing to build up America's defences despite record military budgets, of cheating on campaign pledges of unqualified support for Israel by making Saudi Arabia the keystone of its Middle East policies, and of underestimating the Marxist thrust in Latin America.

"It (the administration) has spoken at length but nothing has been done. Failure of the United

States to support friends and punish enemies has emboldened the Soviet Union, raising the danger of Soviet miscalculation over the extent to which the Reagan administration may be willing to retreat before reacting," he says.

"The dynamic rhetoric of the Reagan administration, matched by its appeasement and inaction, together endanger the peace of the world as never before."

Mr. Churba charges the administration generally with indecisiveness, compromise, policy disarray and occasional "mind-boggling ambivalence and incoherence".

"In the fourth year of office of a presumably strong, pro-defence president, the United States lacks even the first signs that a serious, coherent defence policy even exists," he says.

The National Conservative Political Action Committee, which has expressed some misgivings over whether Mr. Reagan is made of the right stuff, says it is 100 per cent behind his re-election and is investing \$12 million in his campaign.

But Richard Viguerie, publisher of the Conservative Digest, a right-wing monthly, insists Mr. Churba's views represent the thinking of most conservatives on defence and foreign affairs.

"There is a strong feeling among conservative leaders...that foreign policy has been a disappointment," he said.

He cited East-West trade and Mr. Reagan's failure to halt technology transfers to the Soviet Union, absence of open support for guerrillas fighting the Marxist government in Angola, compromise with Congress over defence spending and a "disgraceful" lack of action in response to the Soviet shooting down of a South Korean airliner.

The view is not shared by all American conservatives. Many say they are basically pleased with Mr. Reagan's performance and certainly would prefer him to a Democrat in the White House.

are so much less desirable that all of Mr. Reagan's policies look good." Jim Hackett, editor of the National Security Record, a publication of the private conservative Heritage Foundation Think Tank, told Reuters.

"There are some minor areas of dissatisfaction (among conservatives) but these are principally matters of degree rather than substance or direction," he said.

Georgetown University analyst Charles Elliott and Viguerie said

that by going after the broad body of voters, Mr. Reagan could lose his conservative heartland.

They said it was unlikely staunch conservatives would vote against him. They might just stay at home — and that was dangerous.

Mr. Viguerie said Mr. Reagan's Republican Party relied heavily on diehard conservatives at local levels to get out the votes and said he believed the president's policies had disillusioned many and dampened their ardour.



## Cyprus: 10 years after the Turkish invasion

By Thomas O'Dwyer

KYRENIA, Cyprus — Eight kilometres west of this picturesque Cypriot harbour town, the entrance to one of the north coast beaches is dominated by a concrete block thrusting aggressively skywards.

The stark monument commemorates what Turkish Cypriots in their northern enclave of the divided island call "the peace operation" and what Greek Cypriots call the Turkish invasion of Cyprus.

On July 20, 1974, Turkish tanks and troops from 65 kilometres away poured ashore on "invasion beach" in the biggest military operation in the Mediterranean since World War II.

In Nicosia, the divided capital 32 kilometres south, Turkish Cypriots raised another massive monument recently.

A giant stylised hand enclosing a fountain stretches south. A spokesman for the Turkish Cypriot administration says it symbolises an offer of the hand of friendship to Greek Cypriots.

Between the symbol of invasion and the symbol of unachieved friendly co-existence lie 10 years of continuing bitterness and "recriminations".

Greek Cypriots view the events of 1974 as a horrifying blood-letting which resulted in the division of a peaceful island and the expulsion of 200,000 — of a total island population of some 600,000 — from northern Cyprus. Turkish Cypriots believe the Turkish army saved them from annihilation after a coup organised by the then-ruling junta in Athens ousted Cypriot President Archbishop Makarios.

The colonels installed Nicos Sampson, a former pro-Greece guerrilla fighter, as "president" of Cyprus. He had been in office just five days when Turkey invaded.

There is still near unanimity in Northern Cyprus among supporters and opponents of Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denkash that the invasion was necessary to save the 20 per cent Turkish Cypriot minority and separate two peoples who had shown they could not live together.

But there is little agreement over what has been achieved since Turkish Cypriots declared independence last November.

The self-proclaimed "Turkish Cypriot Republic of Northern Cyprus" stands condemned by the United Nations, ostracised by the international community and recognised and supported financially only by Turkey.

The Greek Cypriot-run government of President Spyros Kyprianou is still the internationally recognised government of Cyprus, though its de facto writ runs out at the ceasefire line cutting off the northern 37 per cent of the island.

Ozer Ozgur, leader of the Socialist Turkish Republican Party (RTP) opposed to Denkash, told Reuters that Turkish Cypriots had achieved only falling living standards, and erosion of their democratic traditions and near total dependence on the creaking economy of Turkey since the invasion.

He also said a virulent anti-Greek campaign and mishandling of several promising international initiatives had driven a partially agreed federal solution further

away than ever.

Mr. Denkash dismissed criticisms from Mr. Ozgur and other opponents that he has pursued a personal campaign against Greek Cypriots at the expense of his people.

"The cardinal point for my people is their liberty, freedom and security," he told Reuters in an interview. "After 21 years of persecution at the hands of Greek Cypriots, these have been assured by our independence and support from Turkey."

A burly and charming man, Mr. Denkash denied he was seeking personal power at the expense of democracy.

"If the president in future has more powers, it will enhance our democracy and prevent us being snuffed out," he said.

After declaring independence, Mr. Denkash appointed an 11-man cabinet and replaced the elected 40-seat legislative assembly with a 70-seat constituent assembly including 30 members appointed by himself.

One of its first tasks is to draft a new constitution which is expected to give greater executive power to the president.

Turkish Cypriots were due to vote this year in general elections and in a referendum on the constitution, but informed sources say these have been postponed to pave the way for expected new U.N. peace-keeping efforts.

Alpay Durduran, of the centre-left Communal Liberation Party (CLP) which had 13 seats in the legislative assembly, sees the postponement as serving Mr. Denkash rather than the U.N.

Commenting on suspicions expressed by Mr. Ozgur that Mr. Denkash's ultimate aim was union with Turkey, Mr. Durduran said the CLP had a similar view and favoured a federal republic of Cyprus.

The opposition wants an end to anti-Greek propaganda, grassroots contacts with Greek Cypriots and joint planning to unite the economic and social institutions of the two sides, he said.

Mr. Denkash insists his aim is to achieve federation with Greek Cypriots and said he had given new secret proposals to the U.N. secretary general to try to get talks started again. Exports were rising, trade was growing with Islamic nations and a planned purchase of two new planes would boost tourism, he said.

As the state is internationally illegal, the airport and seaports are illegal points of entry to Cyprus, hampering trade and tourism.

Ahmad Baysal, head of the State Planning Bureau, said the main problems of the economy were insufficient financial resources and foreign aid, high imported inflation and difficulties in transportation because of the ports embargo.

Inflation of around 33 per cent in the past two years is expected to rise to more than 50 per cent for the whole of 1984.

Northern Cyprus last year abolished the Cyprus pound — regarded still on the black market as a hard currency — in favour of the Turkish lira which imports both devaluation and inflation from Turkey.

Mr. Durduran said rising dependence on Turkey was no substitute for a prosperous federal republic benefiting both sides of the divided community.

## LETTERS

### Wrong title

To the Editor:

In a story published on July 11 in your esteemed newspaper and under the title "Palestinian jailed for 20 months in Greece", you twice refer to the "Israeli ambassador" in Athens.

We wish to point out in this context that, since Greece does not maintain full diplomatic relations with Israel, the Israeli envoy's official title is not "ambassador" but "diplomatic representative".

The Greek Embassy, Amman

Self is 100



## U.S. group designs smart eyes for space

A system of programmable remote-sensing satellites that scan the earth could be in operation by the end of the decade, with information sold to customers around the world. Peter Marsh reports.

LONDON — A system of programmable remote-sensing satellites that scan the earth in up to 32 spectral bands could be in operation by the end of the decade.

People who require data from the vehicles, for example to monitor the growth of crops or spot mineral deposits, would instruct the spacecraft in advance to look at the earth in specific spectral regions, in this way maximising the sensitivity of the hardware.

The satellites have been proposed by an American consortium called EOSAT, one of two groups that the U.S. government is evaluating as contenders to take over the Landsat remote-sensing system.

Landsat started in 1972, operated initially by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and more recently by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration. Engineers have put into orbit five Landsat satellites, the last two of which are still operating.

Over the past few years, the U.S. government has become adamant that the system should be handed to the private sector to exploit. After lengthy discussions, the Department of Commerce recently announced that it had narrowed down the list of candidates to two — EOSAT, in which the main partners are Hughes and RCA, and a consortium led by Eastman Kodak.

The department will continue negotiations during the summer and pick the winning contender probably by October. The main issue at stake is financial. Neither consortium is likely to want to fund further developments in Landsat without cash support from the government.

Another dilemma is the basis on which data from the remote-sensing satellites is sold to customers around the world. Hitherto, the U.S. government has sold Landsat information (which takes the form either of photographs or of reels of computer tape) on a non-discriminatory basis to anyone who asks for it.

Companies or governments that buy the data are then free to do what they like with it, even sell the information to other parties. Whichever group operates the satellite network will probably insist, at the very least, on a system of copyright protection to prevent the pirating of data products.

The consortium that "wins" Landsat will take over the two operating satellites, ground stations (the chief one of which is at NASA's Goddard Space Flight Center near Washington DC) plus voluminous files of information that the space vehicles have gathered since 1972.

Although it is estimated that the government and private companies have spent more than \$1 billion on Landsat, accountants have valued the existing infrastructure at virtually nil on the basis that Landsat is not a commercial entity but little more than a research project.

Of the two consortia, EOSAT has been the more forthcoming about how it aims to charge matters. Besides Hughes and RCA, other member of the group are Computer Sciences Corporation (which would handle ground processing of data) and Earth Satellite Corporation, which plans to look after marketing.

EOSAT plans by the early 1990s to place in orbit four more

satellites. The most advanced will have sensors called multiple linear arrays, clusters of solid-state detectors that scan in 32 channels in the infra-red and visible parts of the spectrum. In contrast, the thematic mapper, the most sophisticated sensor on the existing Landsat vehicles, looks at the earth in just seven channels.

Dr. Charles Sheffield, vice president of Earth Satellite Corporation, argues that with the large number of spectral divisions, the consortium will be able to tailor its service to individual users. Customers who want data about specific kinds of vegetation, for example to check on a disease that affects a single crop, would thus order in advance the satellite to scan an area of the earth in a particular way.

Dr. Sheffield says the group would spend "several million dollars" on the new satellite plus hardware for processing the data in earth stations. A large slice of investment would be in building up a marketing team. "Currently there is no sales department for Landsat and no product evaluation," says Dr. Sheffield. "No one tries to advertise the product or find out what users want."

By the mid 1990s, Dr. Sheffield thinks revenues from Landsat could come to some \$100 million a year. At present, the U.S. government earns no more than a few million dollars annually from Landsat sales.

About a dozen foreign governments receive Landsat data with their own earth stations. They have to pay an annual fee of \$600,000 plus a royalty based on the volume of information that they collect. An arrangement similar to this would continue if EOSAT were to win the approval of the Department of Commerce.

In contrast, Eastman Kodak has preferred not to discuss its plans publicly. It would base sensors for new satellites on its own research work in electronic imaging. Other members of the consortium are Fairchild (which would provide the spacecraft), TRW (ground operations) and the Environmental Research Institute of Michigan (a company affiliated with the University of Michigan, which would be responsible for marketing).

Whoever wins the government's blessing will be spurred on by one important factor — the threat of foreign competition. Spot Image, a company partly financed by the French government, plans next year to place in orbit the first of several remote-sensing satellites and has formulated detailed plans to sell the data around the world.

Spot Image plans a total of four satellites. It will sell for about \$1,000 a reel of tape containing data from an area of the earth measuring some 60 square kilometres. Photographs from the spacecraft will pick out objects as little as 10 metres across.

The revamped Landsat system will also face competition from two U.S. concerns. Space America, a consortium based near Washington DC, plans to launch satellites built by Ford Aerospace with sensors provided by Honeywell. Spars of New York, meanwhile, aims to take pictures of the earth from a large free-flying platform called SPAS built by MBB of West Germany. Financial Times news feature.

## Lome negotiators need an interpreter

By Simon Gray

The world's poor nations and Europe's richer ones have been talking about aid and trade for nearly a year. But has anybody been listening? The following two-part article considers the deadlock in the Lome talks and prospects for the future.

BRUSSELS — Crucial aid and trade negotiations between the world's rich and poor nations have stalled here in an atmosphere of increasing hostility and incomprehension.

After nine wearisome months, negotiators for the 64 nations which form the African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) group make no secret that they regard some of their European Community EC interlocutors as "counters of pennies" and they want that the United States and Japan could take over Europe's dominant role in potentially rich "Third World" areas such as Africa.

"The European Community is our best friend," said the chief ACP negotiator, Edwin Carrington, in an interview. "But friend it is — it can never again be our lord."

Of EC attitudes, Mr. Carrington said: "They're quite a mixed bag. There are people with vision and commitment, while others just count the pennies. The latter forget, perhaps, that development aid is not a gift, but an investment by the EEC in the ACP. Some of it brings an immediate return. And there are also people who would like to scuttle the whole thing."

"Those who have a wide vision do see that they are investing not only in their future, but also in their own. If Europe was to let the opportunity slip, who knows that tomorrow might not see massive investment from the United States and Japan and a move on their part to develop closer relations with Africa, for instance?"

"The Community would then suddenly wake up and say: We did have our chance."

Facing a November deadline, EC officials are preparing new proposals to break the logjam, but sources close to the talks fear that the Europeans do not understand the depth of ACP feeling on issues such as sovereignty and independence.

"The deadlock is steadily poisoning the negotiating atmosphere," said one source who is close to both sides.

Under discussion is a renewal

for a further five years of the \$5.6 billion Lome Convention on trade and development assistance. What makes the negotiations so important is the historic significance of the Lome pact as a model for generous and pragmatic co-operation between "North" and "South" since the first version was negotiated in 1974.

The current pact expires next February, but a deadline for agreement has been set for November.

The crucial issue is what the European Community calls "efficiency" and what the ACP calls "conditionality."

### Sovereignty VS. conditionality

"If the European Community can't help us while safeguarding our sovereignty and independence, it can't help us at all," said Mr. Carrington, a Trinidadian who is the ACP's Brussels-based deputy secretary-general.

But Europe argues that it must have some say in how vast sums of aid are disbursed. "In the present economic and social climate of our countries, we cannot sell the man in the street a policy of giving money to the ACP nations without caring what they do with it — that's impossible," said Dutchman Albert Te Pass, spokesman for the European Commission.

"We have to find a modus vivendi."

That is not proving easy.

"Slowness on key issues is causing concern," said Mr. Carrington.

"The whole trade package is in trouble. Nor is there significant progress on the financial side, tourism, minerals, the critical field of transport and communications, certain aspects of agriculture, and the role of the European Investment Bank in industrial development. Some of these are still awaiting study. Where there has been agreement, there has been progress, but so far agreement has been limited to principles, not ways and means."

One of the biggest questions awaiting an answer is how much money is going to be on the table

for Lome III. The expiring agreement provided \$5.6 billion, but all the EC has said so far is that Lome III will not receive less than this in cash — not real — terms. To match this in real terms would require at least \$8 billion, while \$10 billion would be needed to restore funding to the level of the original 1974 convention (worth \$3 billion). A 50 per cent increase from Lome II seems a possible compromise.

Mr. Carrington was cautious: "Obviously, \$10 billion would not be secured at all, but there hasn't really been any discussion of the figure. The ACP has its own ideas, but we don't want to prejudice the governments involved."

But the biggest problem is the question of possible strings attached to Lome III funding. The ACP distrusts the call by EC Development Commissioner Edgar Pisani for a "policy dialogue", as an attempt to make aid dependent upon EC approval of how it is to be used.

"Efficiency yes, conditionality no — they are not the same thing," said Mr. Carrington.

They say that this "policy dialogue" will allow more efficient use of aid, for the benefit of both them and us. But while the EC wants to examine our own policy and programmes, it refuses to discuss the effects of its own actions

on the efficiency of development aid — for instance, the harmful effect of EC Common Agricultural Policy subsidies on ACP sugar beet producers.

The EC has said that it wants to discuss projects in the framework of Lome III, and where it and the country in question disagree about the viability or necessity of a programme, they will find some other area in which to use the money. In effect, the EC would have to veto over programmes it doesn't like, even if the ACP countries concerned regard them as high priority. If a country wanted to finance energy, for instance, and the EC said no, then it simply couldn't use the EC's money.

Mr. Carrington gave an example of "creeping conditionality": the terms attached to payments under STABEX, the exports earnings stabilisation scheme which protects ACP countries from market fluctuations and natural disasters affecting key export products.

Lome I laid down that the recipient state should decide how the payments were to be used, afterwards informing the donors. In Lome II this was modified to require the recipient to give advance notice of its plans for the payment, as well as reporting afterwards.

Now, says Mr. Carrington,

Lome III proposes that payment of the transfer be preceded by a joint diagnosis of the cause of the earnings shortfall, and agreement on measures to be taken. "First we had to inform them after the money was spent, then beforehand, and now, it is suggested, we have to reach agreement before any money is handed over. The thing speaks for itself."

### Lome: Who's who

The 64 African, Caribbean and Pacific (ACP) countries aided by the European Community under the Lome Convention are:

Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Benin, Botswana, Burundi, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Comoros, Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Fiji, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Grenada, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Kenya, Kiribati, Lesotho, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Mauritania, Mauritius, Niger, Nigeria, Papua-New Guinea, Rwanda, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Christopher and Nevis, Sao Tome and Principe, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Sudan, Surinam, Swaziland, Tanzania, Togo, Tonga, Trinidad and Tobago, Tuvalu, Uganda, Upper Volta, Vanuatu, Western Samoa, Zaire, Zambia, and Zimbabwe.

Twenty-six ACP nations are rated as Least Developed Countries — the world's poorest countries.

The 10 members of the European Economic Community (EEC) are Belgium, Denmark, Federal Republic of Germany, France, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands and United Kingdom.

### Lome: A history

The Lome Convention takes its name from the capital of Togo in West Africa, where the first agreement was signed in 1974. The pact was hailed by both sides as a breakthrough in "North-South" relations, offering a model for development co-operation in the future. Funded by \$3 billion of EC money, Lome I went into effect in February 1975 for five years.

At a time of strained relations

between the developed nations and the "Third World", Lome was a signal commitment by Europe to development, particularly as it was designed as a contract between equals. Its provisions included aid, free access to European markets for ACP non-agricultural goods, and the innovative STABEX scheme, protecting ACP export earnings from commodity price fluctuations and disasters affecting output.

Disillusion set in long before the 1980 renewal date. The EC felt pressured by successive oil price increases and the onset of world recession, while the ACP complained that European markets were slow to open up to their exports.

Nevertheless Lome II was signed, providing improvements and modifications to the original agreement, but little breaking of new ground, apart from the inclusion of a chapter on mining. More emphasis was paid to regional co-operation, new products were added to the list covered by STABEX, and development aid was increased. The package was worth \$5.6 billion.

As Lome II runs out, disputes over human rights in recipient countries and the question of control of aid projects have ensured an acrimonious negotiation to date for Lome III — Compass news feature.

Compass is a news features and graphic art agency dedicated to reporting on the 3,000 million people (three-quarters of the human race) who live in the "Third World", the stories they generate and their crucial impact on the remaining quarter of mankind. The Luxembourg-based agency aims at bringing professionalism and objectivity to an area that has been treated either perfunctorily or subversively. "There is no place in our product for tendentiousness or special pleading," Compass says. "While fully cognizant of the problems of reporting fairly and objectively on 'Third World' affairs, we seek to be different and better," the agency adds. The agency is the conception of the Aga Khan, a leading "Third World" figure who has published newspapers in East Africa for 25 years and latterly various specialised media. Compass is an element in his deeply felt commitments to assist communication between the "Third World" and the "First".

### Lome: The arguments

#### The EEC says:

- \* Aid must be more efficiently managed if public support in Europe is to be retained.
- \* Too often projects fail because there is no demand for the product or the market is unfavourable.
- \* Consultation is needed between donor and recipient to ensure that programmes are viable.
- \* It is not trying to interfere — simply ensure that scarce resources are put to best effect.
- \* The ACP is dramatising the issue of EEC oversight as a negotiating tactic.
- \* The negotiating process is continuing, and there is no fundamental divergence in ideas.

#### The ACP says:

- \* Aid is not a gift but an investment in the future of Europe as well as the ACP countries.
- \* Projects can fail because of the effects of the EEC's own internal policies.
- \* Ultimately the ACP countries themselves know what kind of projects they need.
- \* The effect of the EEC proposals would be to dictate the shape of ACP countries' economies.
- \* As former colonies, the ACP states are acutely sensitive about their independence.
- \* Talks on many key issues are stalled and EEC demands for supervision are blocking progress.

## NEC owes success, weaknesses to belief in microchip

One of Japan's most successful electronics group, NEC, owes its success — and its weaknesses — to its dogged belief in the importance of the microchip in the communications industry. Jason Crisp reports.

TOKYO — Ten years ago there was considerable speculation in the Japanese business community on when — or if — Dr. Koji Kobayashi would retire. Today, at the age of 77, Dr. Kobayashi is still chairman and chief executive of one of Japan's most successful electronics groups, NEC (once the Nippon Electric Company).

Short, stocky and still dominating enough to frighten his colleagues, Dr. Kobayashi has been the principal architect of NEC's success for 20 years. NEC, with sales of over \$6 billion a year, is the world's third largest vendor of microchips and is a leading international force in telecommunications.

Since 1977 Kobayashi has been promoting an insistent theme at NEC of "computers and communications" which is always referred to as "C and C" inside the

company. This theme dominates NEC management and activities to an almost obsessive degree. No document, no conversation — whether formal or informal — is complete without some reference to C and C.

The theme of C and C is NEC's way of representing the integration of data processing and telecommunications through the digital technology of the microchip. This convergence of computer and communications technologies is, of course, widely recognised by electronics companies throughout the world. It is this convergence which brings computer companies like IBM into telecommunications and communications companies like AT&T into data processing.

But few companies have made this convergence into such a pervasive management theme and

fewer still actually straddle these worlds quite as comprehensively as NEC. Even so, the company acknowledges that the most dramatic battle for C and C markets will be between the U.S. giants. In the corporate jungle Dr. Kobayashi compares AT&T to a lion and IBM to a tiger. Mischievously he comments: "We are like a rabbit... when the lion and the tiger fight the rabbit runs to a safe place."

Just over one-third of NEC's sales are in communications. Computers and electronic components like microchips account for a further 25 per cent each. The company's major source of profits currently comes from its microchip business and from computers.

Although NEC strongly believes in the convergence of communications and computers the company is still divided into four separate divisions for its main businesses — communications, computers and industrial electronic

systems, electronic devices and home electronics.

Dr. Tadahiro Sekimoto, president of NEC, says: "I think they will remain separate for ever. For instance, the communications business will always be there... the telephone will never disappear. In the same way the stand-alone computer will never disappear. However, C and C will create new fields and will become very much bigger."

The company has set up occasional project teams which span the different divisions — such as for automatic broadcasting equipment and some defence projects. Also the marketing and sales organisation — which is in any case separate from the manufacturing divisions — has a team devoted to the promotion of C and C products such as office and factory automation.

The move to C and C is a natural extension of NEC's existing strengths. It is the largest Japanese telecommunications company and

has had considerable success in export markets, including selling its digital public telephone exchange in 28 countries. The company is also the world's largest supplier of satellite earth stations and microwave communications equipment. Communications accounts for over half NEC's overseas sales.

But profit margins in telecommunications have been squeezed as the company makes the transfer from analogue to digital communications. International markets for telecommunications have become intensely competitive as companies struggle to maintain a presence in an overcrowded market. In addition its major customer, Nippon Telephone and Telegraph, has not been increasing investment levels and is also beginning to purchase some equipment from the U.S. following strong political pressure.

NEC has been particularly successful in the U.S. telecommunications market and now supplies

equipment to five of the seven Bell regional companies formed after the break-up of AT & T. NEC is also keen to enter the newly liberalised U.K. market: it intends to build a plant in the U.K. and has recently won a major order to supply British Telecom and Securicor with mobile radios for their joint cellular radio mobile telephone network.

The microchip is at the very heart of the digital revolution which is behind C and C. NEC leads the increasingly successful Japanese assault on the world's semiconductor markets. It boasts that its Kumamoto plant on Kyushu — Japan's "silicon island" — is the largest factory in the world producing memory microchips.

Computers are obviously a cornerstone of C and C and sales last year reached \$1.5 billion. However, most of these sales were in Japan and the company's presence in world markets for computers is very limited. — Financial Times news feature.

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## Tyrrell to race in British Grand Prix despite ban

**BRANDS HATCH (R)** — The Tyrrell motor racing team was Friday given the go-ahead to compete in Sunday's British Grand Prix here despite an official ban for the rest of the season.

The International Motor Racing Federation (FISA) suspended the British team this week for alleged fuel and ballast irregularities at last month's Detroit Grand Prix.

Ken Tyrrell, head of the team, Thursday obtained a high court injunction against the Royal Automobile Club, the race organisers, and FISA which allowed his cars to take part in the practice sessions for the race.

Tyrrell planned to ask the high court Friday for a second order allowing his cars to compete in the actual race.

But clerk of the course Peter Cooper announced Friday morning that in view of Thursday's injunction, the race organisers had decided to let the team take part in Sunday's Grand Prix as well as in official practice.

Tyrrell had appealed against the suspension but decided to try for an injunction after FISA said the ban would not be lifted pending appeal.

Prost's 34.5 points give him a respectable lead in the title battle but it would have been even bigger if he had not clipped a wall in Dallas while leading with only 10 laps to go.

The only slight consolation for

Prost was that nearest challenger Niki Lauda of Austria also hit a wall soon afterwards while lying a comfortable fourth.

That accident also cost the evergreen Lauda a chance of setting a Formula One Grand Prix points record. After 150 races he has 358.5 points, just 1.5 points behind Britain's Jackie Stewart, who reached his total in 99 races.

Fifth place would give him the record but Lauda, who won the British Grand Prix here two years ago, will be looking for better than that.

Finn and former title-holder Keke Rosberg who won in Dallas has hauled himself into fifth place in the standings and hopes Dallas could be a launching pad for another world crown.

British drivers have not won a Grand Prix at Brands since the inaugural race 20 years ago when Jim Clark triumphed.

This year hopes rest mainly with Derek Warwick in his Renault and Nigel Mansell. Warwick has driven some of his best races here but still seeks that elusive first Grand Prix win.

Mansell battled on in Dallas to take one point after pushing his Lotus towards the line. But once again it could be his ultra-consistent team-mate Elio de Angelis who grabs the most points.

In the nine races so far this season de Angelis has scored points in eight of them and finished seventh in the other. Victory for the young Italian would not be out of place.

**Prost, Lauda dominate practice**

The McLaren team of Alain Prost and Niki Lauda dominated the first qualifying session here Friday.

Frenchman Prost, current leader in the World Drivers' Championship, covered the circuit in one minute 11.494 seconds at an average speed of 211.747 kph.

marginally quicker than two-times world champion Lauda, his closest challenger in the championship who clocked 1:11.598.

Consistent Grand Prix performer Elio de Angelis of Italy was third fastest in 1:11.734, followed by new boy Ayrton Senna of Brazil in 1:11.890.

Senna stole much of the limelight Friday. After seeing his Toleman teammate Johnny Cecotto of Venezuela crash on only the second circuit of unofficial morning practice, Senna recorded the best practice time and then drove brilliantly in the afternoon to edge out more seasoned drivers.

Cecotto was taken by helicopter to hospital after hitting a barrier. He is suffering from fractures to both ankles and his condition was said to be stable.

Senna, who is in his first season as a Formula One driver, first caught the eye in Monaco when he was edged into second place by Prost.

He said: "It was a great shock to see a good friend have an accident like that. It makes you go that bit slower."

But, in fact, Senna turned in two fiercely competitive performances which could well put him among the point scorers on Sunday.

Prost, who won last year's British Grand Prix at Silverstone, said: "I had some difficult races in America so I must now start to win."

## Jordanian polo team beats British Army

**AMMAN (J.T.)** — The national Jordanian polo team defeated a British Army team stationed in Hamburg, West Germany 3-2 on Wednesday, Al Ra'i newspaper reported Friday.

The victory follows a 4-3 triumph against a British team in London last Saturday.

The Jordanian team is expected to play a further match in England against another British Army team.

These matches are a part of the Jordanian team's current European tour.

## Beckenbauer to bring Magath back to West German team

**HAMBURG, West Germany (R)** — West Germany's new national soccer team boss Franz Beckenbauer said Thursday he planned to bring Hamburg's Felix Magath back to the side as mid-field general.

Magath, 30, refused to play under trainer Jupp Derwall after the 1982 World Cup and the absence of a creative mid-field player was all too evident as West Germany failed to reach the semifinals of last month's European Championship in France.

Beckenbauer, speaking in a telephone interview with the West German sports agency SID from his home in Kitzbuehel, Austria, said Magath would be first choice for the friendly against Argentina in Duesseldorf on September 12 provided he was on form.

He said he had informed Magath through his club and would have direct talks with the player in New York on Saturday when both men play for a world select eleven.

Magath, who scored the only goal in Hamburg's win over Juventus in the 1983 European Cup final, has indicated he is prepared to play under Beckenbauer until the 1986 World Cup finals in Mexico.

Beckenbauer's decision appears to raise doubts over the international future of Barcelona midfielder Bernd Schuster.

The West German manager said he wanted to play Schuster alongside Magath but added that he would not "run after him" if he refused selection.

Schuster has criticised the appointment of Beckenbauer to succeed Derwall, who resigned after

the European Championship, saying Olympic team chief Erich Ribbeck should have been chosen.

The appointment is also under fire from the West German Soccer Coaches' Association because Beckenbauer does not have the necessary trainer's diploma.

He has been given the title of team manager, while a qualified trainer Horst Koepfel will work under him as coach.

Beckenbauer had talks in Italy this week with Karl-Heinz Rummenigge and said he planned to retain him as captain despite his transfer to Inter Milan of Italy and poor form in the European Championship.

"I explained to him my ideas and plans and Kalle, who I've known for more than 10 years, agreed with everything," he said.

Meanwhile in Istanbul it was announced that former West German soccer trainer Jupp Derwall signed a two-year contract Thursday with Turkey's Galatasaray, the club said.

He replaces Yugoslav Tomislav Ivic at the Istanbul club, which finished third in the Turkish league last season.

Club sources said Derwall got 81 million lira (\$230,000) for the contract, a monthly wage of a million lira (\$2,800) plus win-bonus, an apartment and a car.

Asked why he decided to take the job over a possible post with Barcelona of Spain, he told the daily Gunaydin in an interview published Friday: "It's a challenge. I have heard so much about Galatasaray and I wanted this challenge."

## Cram, Moorcroft seek to impress in dream mile

**OSLO (R)** — The form of British middle-distance runners Steve Cram and David Moorcroft will be closely scrutinised on both sides of the Atlantic when they race in the "dream mile" just before midnight here Saturday.

The race, a fitting finale to the Oslo Games, starts at 2335 local (2135 GMT) for the benefit of U.S. television, which will be screening the event live.

Both men have to prove they have recovered from injury and are reaching their peak in time for the Los Angeles Olympics starting in eight days' time.

World European and Commonwealth 1,500 metres champion Cram has shown fluctuating form in his last three races after a calf muscle injury kept him out of training for several weeks.

He trailed in last in a 1,000 metres event in London a week ago, bounced back to win a 1,500 metres

in Birmingham, England last Sunday, but was again beaten over 1,000 metres in Edinburgh three days ago.

After his Birmingham victory, he said of the dream mile: "I will be delighted if the Oslo race is as fast as possible. It would be just what I want."

A pelvic injury forced Moorcroft, who set his 5,000 metres world record here two years ago, to delay his start to the season. But he lifted his Olympic prospects last Sunday with an emphatic win over 3,000 metres.

Also running in Saturday's mile are American Chuck Aragon, Frenchman Pascal Thiebaud and Jose-Luis Gonzalez of Spain.

Two men who will be attempting to break world records in other events in the games are Poles Boguslaw Maminski and Krzysztof Wesolowski. Involved in the Eastern bloc boycott of the Olympics, they will be looking to show their class here in the 3,000 metres.

## Morocco's Aouita on right track for Olympic gold

By Charles Lambell  
Reuter

**RABAT** — The Aouita express steamed round the bend and hurtled down the track.

For the Moroccans who live near the railway line between Rabat and Casablanca, the sight is a regular occurrence.

For British athletes Sebastian Coe, Steve Ovett and Steve Cram, the vision is more likely to be a recurring nightmare.

Said Aouita has yet to decide which event to run in the Los Angeles Olympics beginning later this month. But the odds are he will line up for the 1,500 metres — and that will have been giving World Champion Cram, Olympic Champion Coe and world record holder Ovett some sleepless nights.

At 23, Aouita is a living legend in Morocco. Children playing in the street imitate — the talented middle distance runner and the Rabat-Casablanca express has been nick-named after him. And all this has happened since he won a bronze medal over the distance at last year's World Championships in Helsinki.

In the last month Aouita has run to within a second of Ovett's 1,500 metres world mark and clocked 13:04.78 over 5,000 metres, far and away the best time in the world this year. Not surprisingly he is being widely tipped to win gold in either event in Los Angeles.

Should he do so, it would be Morocco's first Olympic gold. Their only previous medal was a silver in the 1964 games.

Yet his coach Aziz Daouda maintains Aouita, who moved to Siena, Italy, after leaving France, is not at his peak. "He is still not

going full blast," said Daouda. "He is not yet in top shape."

The event Aouita is to run is still a closely-guarded secret. He is entered for the 800, 1,500 and 5,000 metres, but Daouda, the man in charge of Morocco's Olympic team, believes it is impossible to mount a consolidated challenge in more than one.

"I know he loves the 1,500 metres. It's his favourite distance," said Daouda. "But he might still do better in the 5,000. He will make the final decision at the last minute."

Cram, the likely pre-race favourite for the title, admitted last week: "If he isn't in the 1,500 metres, all well and good for me. But I think he'd be better off in the 1,500 metres, because he would be the guy I'd be afraid of in Los Angeles."

But Aouita seemed convinced he could cope with two events — and one would be the 5,000 metres: "Which ever I do at the games, I'll do 5,000 metres afterwards," he said.

Daouda first noticed Aouita in 1979 when he ran in his first national schools cross-country race. Daouda remembered: "He had the quality of those people who go all the way. Most are afraid of exhausting themselves."

He added: "He also had an easy stride and was relaxed when running. I could see he was capable of achieving something with more technique."

Aouita set a Moroccan record of 3:42.20 in his first outing over 1,500 metres and sliced that to 3:37.00 the next year. Then in 1981 he won his major title, the World Student Games 1,500 metres.

The talented Moroccan was sidelined by injury for much of 1982

but his career took off last year when he clocked 3:32.54 over 1,500 metres in Florence before following Cram and American Steve Scott over the line in Helsinki.

"He loves a fast start and a steady pace," said Daouda. "If it goes too slow, he feels ill at ease and that's why he took the lead 500 metres from the finish at Helsinki, which many consider now to be a mistake."

Then last month Aouita decided to run over 5,000 metres in Florence — almost his home track — after missing several weeks training with a muscle injury.

He was not out to break any records and ran the whole race at a steady pace except for a last lap kick. But his astonishing time sliced more than a second off Kenyan Henry Rono's 1981 African record of 13:06.20 and came within striking distance of Briton David Moorcroft's world mark of 13:00.41 seconds.

At Hengelo in the Netherlands earlier this month he tried to take Ovett's 1,500 metres world mark.

He finished in 3:31.85 — easily beating the previous 10-year-old African record held by Kenyan Ben Jipcho — leaving just Ovett and South African-born American Sydney Maree as the two men to have covered the distance faster.

Later he admitted he was running "blind", unable to understand the intermediate timings being announced in Dutch.

Aouita, who married last year, is said by Daouda to be very strong-willed and becomes extremely nervous before a race. Two days before an important race he locks himself away in a hotel room, and refuses to see anyone so he can concentrate.

## India, Pakistan to stage 1987 cricket World Cup

**LONDON (R)** — India and Pakistan have jointly outbid England for the right to stage the fourth cricket World Cup in 1987.

The proposal from the two countries offered such large financial guarantees to the test-playing nations that it received a majority vote at the international cricket conference's annual meeting which ended here Thursday night.

The last three World Cups have all been held in England. England's monopoly of the competition was broken by India and Pakistan's guarantee of £75,000 sterling (\$99,000) plus expenses to each competing nation.

Conference secretary Jack Bailey said the meeting had reached its decision for two main reasons.

"It was felt that as the principal international competition, it should be rotated around the countries," he said. "We have staged it three times in England and it was felt that if it did not move outside in 1987 it never would."

"The other thing was that India and Pakistan put forward an offer to the conference that was far more advantageous financially to the competing countries."

The conference has set up a working party to discuss the format of the 1987 competition. But it has already been decided that because of the short daylight hours in the sub-continent, the 60-over matches will be staged over two days.

The tournament will take place in October with the final in India.

## British police probe Olympic lottery fraud

**LONDON (R)** — British police said Friday they were investigating an Olympic lottery fraud believed to have netted well over one million sterling.

A spokesman said two men had been charged with conspiracy to defraud and investigations, begun about a year ago, were continuing.

Police sources said eight million 25 pence (33 cent) lottery tickets were printed to raise money to send British athletes to the Los Angeles Olympics.

Some five million, worth £1.25 million (\$1.7 million), remained unaccounted for, they added.

The British Olympic Association said it received just £75,000 (\$100,000) from the lotteries.

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## Banks increase credits to foreign borrowers

**BASLE (R)** — Banks in the major non-communist industrialised countries increased their credit commitments to foreign borrowers in the second half of 1983, reversing a trend of decline, the Bank for International Settlements (BIS) said Friday.

In its semi-annual report on international debt maturity structure, the BIS attributed the rise in new lending partly to a sharp upturn in the flow of new funds to the banks from the rest of the world.

The recovery in the developed world and the economic adjustment efforts of some debtor nations meant that there were no new signs of debt problems becoming more widespread than before, the report said.

The BIS, the central bankers' central bank, said that credit

which the banks in major non-communist developed nations had pledged to the rest of the world but not yet paid out, rose by \$4.8 billion to \$93.4 billion in the second half of 1983.

These commitments had fallen to \$88.6 billion from \$106.4 billion in the year to mid-1983, the BIS said. The latest increase masked widely differing developments in individual countries, it added.

New lending to the rest of the world rose to \$28.1 billion, after falling to \$10 billion from \$21.8 billion in the first half of 1983, the BIS said.

But new lending to heavily-indebted Latin America was only \$4.9 billion, against \$4.7 billion in the first six months. These levels compare with \$14.5 billion in the first half of 1982 and \$23.3 billion

in the six months before that. The BIS noted a "rather spectacular" \$35 billion turnaround in foreign deposits with banks which rose \$21.7 billion in the second half of 1983 after falling by \$13.5 billion in the first.

The BIS said new lending to developing countries, including OPEC members, rose to \$19.4 billion from \$8 billion.

Latin America became a net supplier of funds to the banks in the period, making deposits of \$5.9 billion with the banks. Unused credit commitments rose \$3.1 billion.

Mexico, the first major country hit by the debt crisis in 1982, was the heaviest Latin American borrower, taking new credits of \$2.9 billion in the last six months of 1983.

## British dockers may end strike, resume work today

**LONDON (R)** — Britain's dockers agreed in principle Friday to end an 11-day-old strike that paralysed the country's 61 ports and employers said work might resume Saturday.

There was still no end in sight, however, to a four-month-old strike by coal miners over pit closures. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher hinted Thursday night that she was prepared to take a tougher line on industrial unrest.

Dockers' leaders will Saturday put a peace formula for the strike, which began over the use of non-registered dock labour, to a conference of their transport and general workers' union. Details of the pact, forged during all-night talks in London, were not disclosed.

Mr. Donald Springer, chairman of the National Association of

Port Employers, said on television that a return to work could come within hours of the union agreeing to the peace formula.

News of the accord pushed up sterling above \$1.33 in trading in the Far East but the British currency later eased as attention shifted away from the settlement.

Dover on the south coast was fully open as union officials Thursday night lifted a ban on freight traffic after stranded truck drivers warned they were prepared to take drastic action.

Truckers' leader Mr. Dave Rowley said he told the authorities he could control the 180 drivers only until 2200 local time.

"But it was made quite clear to them that after that time they would be prepared to burn the place, the cars and the caravans to

the ground," Mr. Rowley said.

Mrs. Thatcher, her standing in public opinion polls hurt by the industrial unrest, hinted at a tougher line with the unions at a meeting of Conservative members of parliament Thursday night.

She evoked Britain's 1982 war with Argentina for the Falkland Islands, which sent her domestic popularity to a peak, and said that British democracy was once again in danger.

Mrs. Thatcher said the docks and pit strikes posed as great a danger to democracy as then Argentine leader general Mr. Leopoldo Galtieri, later deposed.

"In the Falklands we have to fight the enemy without. Here the enemy is within — and it's much more difficult to fight but just as dangerous to liberty," Mrs. Thatcher said.

## U.S. exchanges consider extending trading hours

**NEW YORK (R)** — The two major U.S. stock exchanges have said they are considering extending their trading hours, and one of them, the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), has hinted at round-the-clock trading sometime in the future.

The NYSE and its smaller rival the American Stock Exchange (AMEX) made their announcements in rapid-fire succession late Wednesday, and stock market experts said this pointed to a heating-up of their competition to attract new listings and tap into lucrative world markets.

"Both of the exchanges have the technological sophistication to extend trading well beyond the current limits," said Mr. Robert Hanisee, director of research at Seidler Amdec Securities. "Now it's just a waiting game to see who's bold enough to make the leading move."

In the view of most Wall Street experts, the exchanges are likely to extend trading hours by one or two hours a day next year. The Big Board, as the NYSE is known, and the Amex both currently conduct trades between 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. local time.

The NYSE emphasised that it was only in the initial stages of studying the prospects for around-the-clock trading.

"Such a move would be considered only after extensive consultations with member firms, institutions, listed companies and other NYSE constituents," exchange chairman Mr. John Phelan said.

Mr. Thomas Berghage, director of research at First Affiliated Securities in San Diego, said he believed "we won't see 24-hour trading for at least three to four more years."

Apart from the rivalry between

the two major exchanges, any move to extend trading hours would also be aimed at stemming the loss of business to the over-the-counter markets, experts said.

Nasdaq, the National Association of Securities Dealers' expanded its automated quotation system to 3,901 companies at the end of 1983 from 2,436 in 1974. During the same period NYSE listings declined to 1,550 from 1,567 and Amex membership fell to 822 companies from 1,249.

Longer hours at the major exchanges could also siphon off business from smaller U.S. stock markets, experts said, but could pose some serious risks.

"There's a big question of whether the volume increase will compensate the exchanges for the heavy costs that will come with a longer trading period," Mr. Berghage said.

## GATT stresses need to liberalise textile trade

**GENEVA (R)** — Lifting restrictions on the international textile trade would reduce prices and encourage production, the world trade organisation General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) said Thursday.

By phasing out restraints under the current Multi-Fibre Arrangement (MFA) and bringing textiles and clothing under rules of the GATT, "overall economic growth would accelerate due to efficiency gains from increased international specialisation," it said.

Clothing prices would either decline or increase more slowly, GATT said in a major report.

There would be fewer jobs in the clothing industry because automation would be re-inforced due to increased competition, but "output and employment where industrial countries are internationally competitive would

expand more quickly than otherwise," it said.

Scrapping the current MFA, which runs out in mid-1985, would also result in increased overall imports from developed countries due to higher foreign exchange earnings and higher rates of economic growth in developing countries, it said.

So far, continuing restrictions on textile imports had made clothing more expensive while employment in that sector has been gradually declining, the GATT report said.

Textile production in developed nations had fallen by 1.5 per cent annually since the first MFA came into effect in 1973. Before then it was on the rise. Employment in the textile industry fell by an average 4.5 per cent per year during the past decade.

If protectionist trends continued unchecked, employment in textiles would continue to decline as long as the growth of domestic demand falls short of increases in productivity, the report said, adding: "The prices of clothing and household textiles would be higher than otherwise." The biggest textile exporters are West Germany, Japan and Italy, with annual exports worth \$5.5, \$5.1 and \$4 billion. The United States is next with \$2.8 billion.

The latest MFA came into effect on Jan. 1, 1982, after tough negotiations in Geneva. It covers 80 per cent of the world's textile trade and was an uneasy compromise between European Community demands for protection and the developing countries' desire to expand in a sector where their lower wage and equipment costs give them a competitive edge.

## Kuwait launches plan to resolve stock market crisis

**KUWAIT (R)** — Kuwait has set up a scheme to resolve its \$90 billion stock market debt crisis, which apparently entails writing off 67 per cent of the original claim, financial analysts said Thursday.

A special cabinet meeting earlier this week approved a plan to make limited payments on behalf of 254 debtors referred to receivership who were unable to meet their initial commitments. It calls for payments to creditors

of one billion dinars (\$3.34 billion) from assets declared by the defaulters to a special settlement group set up by the state to evaluate and administer their debt.

But this represents a shortfall of 18.2 billion dinars (\$60.1 billion) against their original obligations, Oil and Finance Minister Ali Khalifa Al-Sabah announced.

Financial sources said these bad debts were apparently being written off.

Sheikh Ali said 88 of these deb-

tors had been declared bankrupt, while nearly all the others had reached "amicable" settlements with creditors under state arbitration. This resolved the crisis, he added.

The scheme was introduced as the last of a series of measures over the past two years to dismantle a debt mountain of postdated cheques used to finance share deals in a massive speculative boom which burst in the summer of 1982.

Those responsible for about 7.5 billion dinars (\$25 billion) of the total debts resulting from the crisis have already either settled their debts or were considered able to meet them, financial sources said.

Under the final settlement scheme, effective from Wednesday, the government will issue special bonds to cover the billion dinar

payout.

These entitle the holder to an immediate lump sum of cash, and further distributions over 18 months based on real estate and stock market shares lodged with the settlement authorities by the defaulters.

Also, money still owing to the investors in receivership on unfilled debts in their favour will be met out to their creditors as part of the package.

But Sheikh Ali warned that the defaulters' creditors will not automatically qualify for a share of the payout. They themselves have to have a healthy credit standing.

They need to either prove they have no debts or, if they do, present documentation from their creditors showing they are regarded as being reliably capable of

meeting them.

Sheikh Ali said of those referred to receivership, three were able to "adjust their status", a term interpreted as meaning they were able to fully meet their debts.

Another 163 had reached the "amicable settlements" with creditors under the auspices of the state arbitration board, while the balance were bankrupt.

He said the evaluation by the settlement authorities of the assets of defaulters in receivership showed that on average the group was able to pay out only 265 fils in each dinar owed, or 2.6 per cent.

This figure, however, had no direct relation to the actual amount being paid up in the latest settlement scheme as the asset value fluctuated widely from person to person.

Of those managing to avoid bankruptcy, some were able to pay out only 20 fils in each dinar owed, or two per cent.

In what many observers regard as a government-inspired move to embarrass the defaulters, the Arabic daily Al Qabas Wednesday published their names and current asset-worth, as evaluated by the settlement authorities.

"Horror story"

The details, described by one share analyst as a "horror story", filled six full length columns — two of them on the front page.

The aim seemed to be to discourage investors from embarking on any future ill-considered speculative spree in financial markets at the risk of suffering similar public scorn.

## EC ministers fail to break budget deadlock

**BRUSSELS (R)** — European Community (EC) finance ministers failed Friday to agree on ways of meeting a big shortfall in the trading bloc's 1984 budget, officials said.

After a continuous session lasting more than 24 hours, they gave up the attempt to reach agreement and decided to meet again after the summer break in September.

Officials said community foreign ministers would try to find a political solution to the deadlock at their meeting next week. The issue of whether to exceed legal limits on community spending has once again pitted Britain against its nine partners.

Britain has insisted that community spending should be kept in line with revenue and rejected calls for more funds to be raised to meet higher-than-forecast farm subsidies.

Mr. Ian Stewart, a British budget minister who represented London at the talks, told Reuters on leaving the meeting that Britain maintained its opposition to raising any new money beyond the community's legal cash limits.

The crisis has arisen because higher-than-expected spending on farm subsidies has exhausted the cash available, leading to the

commission's request for an additional two billion European Currency Units (\$1.6 billion).

Irish minister of state for foreign affairs Mr. Jim O'Keefe, who chaired the marathon budget discussion, said a figure of 1.35 billion European Currency Units (\$1.1 billion) appeared acceptable to most states.

The difference would be covered by savings in this year's 25-billion European Currency Units (\$20 billion) budget.

The ministers had reached provisional agreement on a budget for 1985 conditional on a resolution of the 1984 budget impasse. Mr. O'Keefe added.

The European Commission had earlier warned that failure to raise new funds by the end of this month might mean a suspension of farm subsidy payments from October.

Diplomats said the ministers hoped the foreign ministers, who have more authority, would be able to narrow the differences when they meet here next Monday and Tuesday.

## British Telecom reports £51 million drop in profits

**LONDON (R)** — Britain's state-owned telecommunications network Thursday announced a slight drop in profits prior to offering the biggest public share issue in the country's history. British Telecom reported a profit of £990 million (\$1.29 billion) for the 1983-84 financial year, down £41 million (\$54 million) on the previous year. However chairman Sir George Jefferson said it was well placed to make the transition to the private sector. "The overall performance represents a satisfactory achievement, building on the progress made in recent years," he added. The Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has announced plans to sell off a 51 per cent stake in British Telecom later this year as part of its policy to return state industries to private enterprise. Financial analysts said the government initially hoped to raise £4 billion (\$5.2 billion) but has had to lower its expectations as stock market prices have fallen 12 per cent in the last two months, hit largely by industrial disputes.

## W. German labour chief rejects jobless forecast

**BONN (R)** — Federal labour office chief Mr. Heinrich Franke rejected Thursday his new deputy's forecast that West German unemployment soon could hit a postwar record of three million and accused her of spreading doom and gloom. The office president was also quoted by the daily Osnabruecker Zeitung as calling the figure cited Wednesday by vice-president-designate Ms. Ursula Engelen-Kefer totally unrealistic. "Such predictions are absolutely unfounded and spread doom and gloom," he said in an interview. Mr. Franke said he held his forecast that unemployment, now at 2.11 million or 8.5 per cent of the workforce, would not rise above 2.3 million this year. Ms. Engelen-Kefer, who has been head of the labour research office of the West German trade union federation (DGB), told the business weekly Wirtschaftswoche that economic trends suggested the jobless figure could rise to three million in bad months. Unemployment, traditionally at its worst in winter months, reached a record 2.54 million or 10.2 per cent of the workforce in January and February.

## Horoscope and crosswords not received

### LONDON STOCK MARKET

**LONDON (R)** — The market closed below best levels due to lack of follow through to the initial gains which followed news of a settlement in principle of the 11-day old British dockworkers strike, dealers said.

The F.T. 30 share index at 1500 hours rose 10.9 to 775.6 but much of this gain reflected the rise in Bowater to 456 from 227 ahead of the demerger of its U.S. interests on Monday. The F.T.-S.E. 100 share index at 1530 was up six points to 1,009.0.

Government bonds showed net rises ranging to half a point having shown gains of up to a full point on the docks news. But gold shares and North American stocks declined.

Distillers finished 8p higher at 294 on further consideration of Thursday's results. ICI closed 3p higher at 545 after 546 while Thorn EMI added 6p to 417.

Banks closed firm with Natwest up 7p to 609 but insurances were off the best levels with Britannic up 5p to 500 after 505. Government bond dealers said £700 million of tranches of existing bonds were issued in late trading.

Oils showed little change from Friday morning's slightly lower levels after a dull session following press speculation Texaco plans to buy a third less North Sea oil from B.NOC. dealers said. Shell eased 3p to 605 and B.O. 2p to 451.

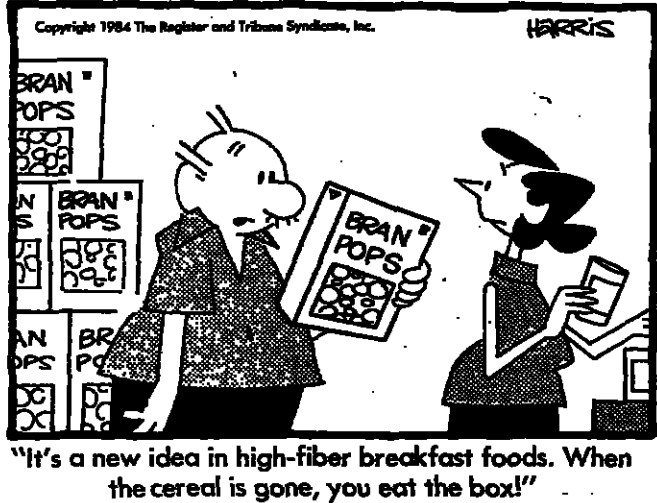
### LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

**LONDON (R)** — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.3233/43	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3294/97	Canadian dollars
	2.8545/55	West German marks
	3.2215/25	Dutch guilders
	2.4155/65	Swiss francs
	57.61/66	Belgian francs
	8.7500/50	French francs
	1751.00/1752.00	Italian lire
	244.30/40	Japanese yen
	8.3000/3050	Swedish crowns
	8.2550/2600	Norwegian crowns
	10.4300/4350	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	345.25/345.75	U.S. dollars

### THE BETTER HALF.

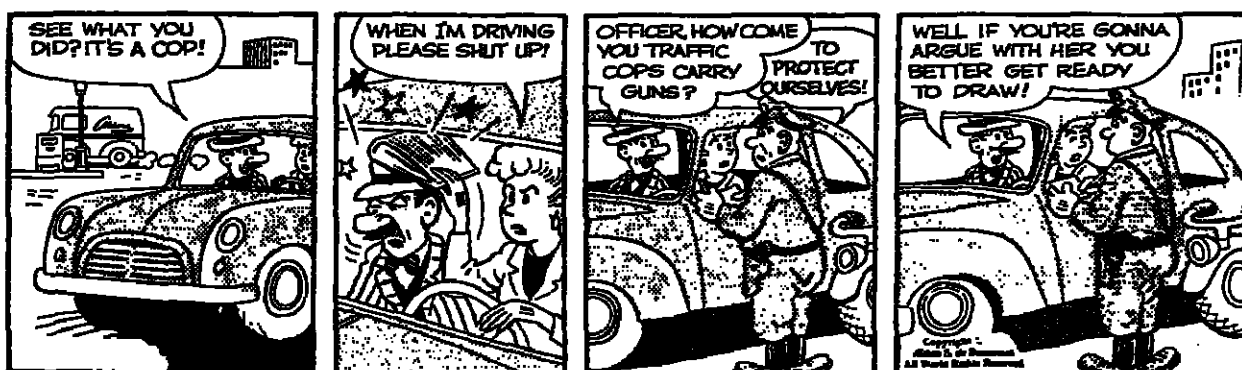
By Harris



### Peanuts



### Mutt 'n' Jeff

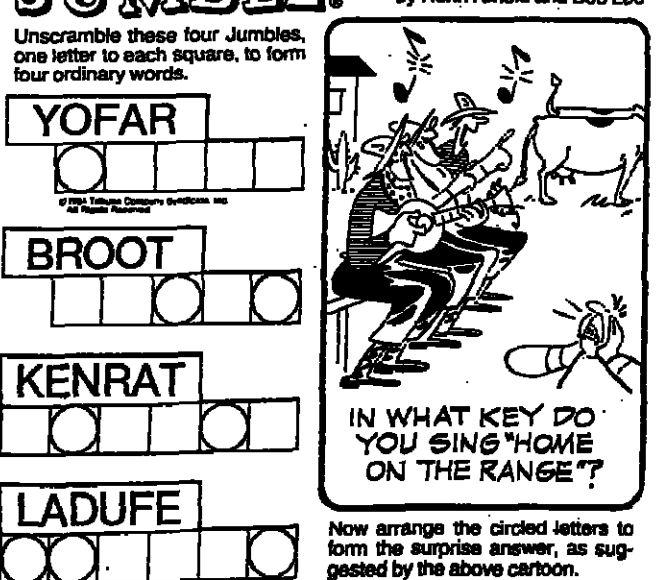


### Andy Capp



### JUMBLE.

THAT SCRAMBLED-WORD GAME



Answer here: "SHYLY DADDY TRUDGE RELISH"  
(Answers tomorrow)  
(Wednesday's Jumble: SHYLY DADDY TRUDGE RELISH  
Answer: Why she decided to watch her figure—  
ALL THE GUYS DID)



## Sikh extremist reported killed in Punjab state

NEW DELHI (R) — Security forces have shot dead a suspected Sikh extremist in Punjab state where rival Sikh factions are in dispute over repairs to the damaged Golden Temple buildings, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported Friday.

The news agency said the suspected extremist was killed Thursday night in mopping up operations by troops in village near Amritsar. It said a curfew in Amritsar, due to end Thursday, was extended for another day.

The agency also reported that police Thursday detained a youth armed with a knife at a public meeting where Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was speaking in the south Indian district of Madak, the constituency she represents in parliament.

The killing in Punjab occurred shortly after the government appointed Lt. Gen. K. Gowri Shankar, a corps commander, as security adviser to the state administration.

He replaced Lt. Gen. Ranjit Singh Dayal, who directed military operations in Punjab following the army's deployment there on June 2. Four days later troops stormed the Golden Temple, holiest shrine of the Sikhs, to oust extremists.

Five Sikh high priests have accused Santa Singh, leader of a sect called Nihangs, of sinning against the faith for starting to repair the

batle damage at the temple and said they will announce his punishment Saturday.

The priests said Mr. Singh disobeyed their directive forbidding devotees to repair the buildings until the army had withdrawn from the complex. PTI said.

Reporting on the arrest at the Gandhi meeting, PTI said police arrested the youth in Madak as he tried to approach the prime minister. Security around Mrs. Gandhi was tightened after Sikh extremists were reported to have threatened to assassinate her.

The agency gave no further details and officials were not available for comment.

In Jammu and Kashmir, which borders on Punjab, sacked Chief Minister Farouq Abdullah called for a state-wide strike on July 31 to protest against his dismissal. PTI said.

Mr. Abdullah, dismissed on July 2 after losing his majority in the Jammu and Kashmir assembly when 12 legislators defected from his party, announced the strike at a meeting in the state capital Srinagar.

The strike is due to coincide

with a meeting of the state assembly during which new Chief Minister G. M. Shah will test his majority.

### Gandhi reshuffles cabinet



Indira Gandhi

Mrs. Gandhi Thursday reshuffled her cabinet, taking over the External Affairs Ministry herself and shifting the minister responsible for law-and-order, including the fight against Sikh extremists.

The reshuffle, six months before general elections must be held, came in the midst of political turmoil over Sikh extremist violence in Punjab state and communal tension in Jammu and Kashmir state.

An official statement said Home (interior) Minister P.C. Sethi, who has been responsible for law and order, had been appointed planning minister.

Narasimha Rao, external affairs minister since Mrs. Gandhi returned to power in 1980, takes over the Home Ministry.

Planning Minister, S.B. Chavan is to assist Mrs. Gandhi in running India's foreign policy, the statement said.

In a speech Thursday at the site of a new tank factory, Mrs. Gandhi said unity among Indians was of the utmost importance.

the country. While some are discernible, others are not visible to us," she said in her own Medak constituency in the southern state of Andhra Pradesh.

Mr. Sethi, home minister since 1982, has been criticised by opposition politicians for lack of firmness in his handling of the Punjab crisis which resulted in an army takeover of the state last month.

Analysts said his move marked a demotion, adding that he remained in the cabinet partly because he had strong support in the northern state of Madhya Pradesh, which has 40 of the 542 seats in parliament's Lower House.

Mr. Rao, regarded as a close associate of Mrs. Gandhi, has overseen Indian foreign policy during a period in which New Delhi took over chairmanship of the 101-nation Non-Aligned Movement and last year hosted the Non-Aligned and Commonwealth heads of government conferences.

## Falklands talks end without results

BERNE (R) — The first talks between Argentina and Britain since they fought a war over the Falkland Islands in 1982 ended here early Friday without tangible results, the Swiss State Secretary at the Foreign Ministry, Edouard Brunner, said.

He denied that the 13 hours of discussions had ever been broken off or interrupted for any other reason than to allow delegates to rest.

Mr. Brunner, who chaired the talks, told reporters it would have been unrealistic to imagine that all problems between the two countries could be resolved at first meeting. "They were not."

A Swiss Foreign Ministry statement, drawn up with Brazil which represents Argentina in London, made clear there was still

a vast Gulf between the two sides. "The Argentine side repeated that in its view it was necessary to discuss the erection of a mechanism permitting the start of discussion over the sovereignty of the islands."

"The British side re-affirmed that (its) government was not disposed to enter into discussion on the issue of sovereignty."

Mr. Brunner said there had been no discussion about a further round of talks, adding a meeting in Brazil was not planned.

In a clear reference to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, a senior Argentine source said in response to a question about the possibility of other talks: "You will have to ask another person. She will tell you."

Mr. Brunner said the decision to

hold the talks was made last Friday, and began on Wednesday night.

Mr. Brunner, whose country deals with British affairs in Buenos Aires, said both sides had wanted to talk. "But they wanted to talk about different things."

The joint communiqué said Britain offered propositions in various areas which could lead to negotiations normalising Anglo-Argentine relations.

"The Argentine side observed ... that it was not disposed to enter into these points as long as a way of dealing with the question of sovereignty had not been examined."

Mr. Brunner said that neither side gave way on any point, but he denied that the talks had failed and described as positive the fact the two sides had spoken together.

## Chinese party to ease grip on authority

PEKING (R) — China's Communist Party has decided to loosen its iron grip on authority in a major bid to promote younger, brighter people and carry out economic and other reforms, the People's Daily said Friday.

The party paper said the party's Central Committee had issued a new directive relinquishing direct control of about two-thirds of the senior officials who previously reported to it.

Chinese Leader Deng Xiaoping had already warned that over-centralisation had been a key problem in national administration, the paper said.

Friday's Economic Daily said top Chinese leaders had called for a gradual but final end to the government's bureaucratic stranglehold on industry.

The present system which subordinated enterprises to a never-ending series of different government bureaux only served to destroy initiative and dampen enthusiasm, it said.

The moves were the latest in a campaign by the current leadership to streamline China's monolithic bureaucracy by easing out the old, dismissing the incompetent and radical left-

ists and rooting out corruption and privilege.

Detailing the party's new command structure, the People's Daily said the Central Committee would retain direct authority over officials at the level of vice-minister and vice-governor and above.

Local party committees would control the next level of officials down, giving them greater power to hire and fire officials, it said.

The Central Committee would retain control over the directors of key industrial concerns, research institutes and universities.

## Gunman kills 21 in worst shooting rampage in U.S.

SAN YSIDRO, California (R) — The 21st victim of gunman James Huberty died here from bullet wounds as police said they still had little clue why the unemployed security guard went on the worst shooting rampage in U.S. history.

Mr. Huberty, 41, walked into a crowded McDonald's fast-food restaurant and opened fire on Wednesday afternoon. Over an hour later, he was shot dead by a police sniper.

Twenty people aged from eight months to 74 years died in the initial barrage from Huberty's three guns. Another victim died of gunshot wounds Thursday, police said.

Police Spokesman Paul Ybarondo told a news conference there was no obvious motive for the shootings.

"We can always speculate but we can't get into his head," Mr. Ybarondo said.

Mr. Huberty's neighbours in San Ysidro near the Mexico border speculated that he was bitter after losing his job last week as a

security guard at an apartment complex.

Others spoke of a recent break-up between Mr. Huberty and his wife, but police said he ate a meal with his family, including his two daughters, at another restaurant shortly before the carnage began.

Describing the shootings, a California coroner, David Stark, said: "Occasionally, he picked a victim at random, particularly in the early stages as people were exiting the restaurant."

"At other times it would appear he just fired into a crowd of people. The children that were found down there were more or less huddled together, piled up on top of each other, as if in flight," he said.

The owners of the restaurant, the McDonald Corporation, suspended all advertising for four days.

Joan Kroc, widow of Ray Kroc who founded the McDonald chain, donated \$100,000 to a fund for the victims' families.

## Opposition begins fresh campaign against Ershad

DHAKA (R) — Bangladesh's two main opposition alliances Thursday announced details of a fresh campaign to try to force President Hussain Mohammad Ershad to end martial law and promise free and fair elections.

They urged people to observe what they described as a mass resistance week from next Thursday and to organise countrywide protest marches on Aug. 5 against the newly-formed, government-backed Janadal Party.

"Janadal was formed illegally with the military government's patronage and is receiving strong backing from the armed forces in its campaign for parliamentary elections," the alliances said in a joint statement.

Parliamentary elections are due

on Dec. 8. They were originally planned for May 27 along with presidential polls but Gen. Ershad postponed them after opposition parties pressed for an end to military rule before the vote.

The opposition also sought a promise by Gen. Ershad that he and his ministers would not take part.

Gen. Ershad and his opponents blame each other for the delay in restoring democracy.

"We are not sure if the military ruler is trying to hoodwink the people once again by announcing a fresh election date. Therefore, he must promise openly that the voting will be free and fair," said the two alliances, led by Sheikh Hasina Wazed and Begum Khalea Zia.

## India searches for 400 lost fishermen

BOMBAY (R) — An Indian Navy warship and helicopters were searching Friday for more than 400 fishermen lost in monsoon storms off India's western and eastern coasts, naval sources said.

In the eastern states of West Bengal and Bihar, nearly 370,000 people in several hundred villages were also hit by monsoon floods, the Press Trust of India (PTI) reported.

The naval sources said three helicopters and a minesweeper were searching for fishermen who had set out in 50 boats from west

Indian ports for the Arabian Sea on Tuesday.

The minesweeper was heading towards the last known location of a trawler reported to have sunk in rough seas with the loss of nine crewmen.

Off the eastern coast, about 30 fishermen in two trawlers were reported missing in the Bay of Bengal as monsoons swept West Bengal and Bihar, PTI reported.

More than 70 people have died in monsoon rains in India in the past 10 days, PTI said.

The news agency quoted an official in Calcutta as saying more

than 200,000 people in West Bengal had been affected by floods caused by the torrential rains and strong winds which have lashed the state for the past 72 hours.

In neighbouring Bihar, a government official assisting the army in rescue operations drowned when his military speed boat capsized Thursday in the swollen Mahananda River, it said.

At least 170,000 people were hit when rivers burst their banks and submerged villages in two western districts of the state, PTI added.

## W. Germany blocks sealed Soviet truck

BONN (R) — A Soviet truck containing nine tonnes of freight Switzerland refused to accept as diplomatic baggage has been prevented from crossing into East Germany by West German officials, government sources in Bonn said Friday.

Diplomatic sources who refused to be identified said it was suspected that the truck contained espionage equipment. West German radio quoted counter-intelligence sources as saying it may be carrying high-technology

eavesdropping gear.

An unconfirmed radio report said the truck was stopped Thursday at the Helmsdorf Autobahn crossing point into Communist East Germany and Soviet diplomats were negotiating with West German officials.

The report quoted customs officials as saying they suspected that the contents were not diplomatic freight.

A West German government spokesman said a decision had been taken on the matter and a

statement would be issued soon. The Soviet embassy in Bonn refused to comment.

When the truck arrived in Switzerland from the Soviet Union last Thursday customs officials sealed the cargo after Soviet diplomats refused to allow it to be inspected, saying that it was diplomatic baggage.

It left Thursday after standing parked in the Soviet diplomatic mission in Geneva during fruitless negotiations. The Swiss Foreign Ministry said the Soviets had chosen to send it back to Moscow.

## Torture scandal reported in China

PEKING (R) — Officials at the Horse Saddle commune used savage torture and wrongful arrest in an attempt to crackdown on crime and could now face charges themselves, a South China newspaper says.

The Canton Evening News said officials at the commune in Central China's Hunan province set up a para-military unit which arrested 157 people and tortured 44 to extract confessions.

The victims were tied upside down and beaten. Forced to kneel on sharp stones and had heavy rocks piled on their stomachs, according to the paper, published in neighbouring Guangdong province. A copy has just reached Peking.

It said the commune authorities over-reacted to a central government directive to tackle a national crime wave by deciding to

"kill the chicken for the monkey to see," meaning that they had made an example of some people to frighten the rest.

The report is seen as a potential embarrassment to the government, which now requires equality before the law after legal chaos and abuses during the Cultural Revolution of 1966-76.

Peking last year launched a harsh crackdown on crime and there have been official reports of nearly 1,000 executions, leading to criticism from the human rights organisation Amnesty International.

The Canton Evening News said the commune's methods were reminiscent of the outrages committed during the Cultural Revolution when the late Chairman Mao Tseung's Red Guards arbitrarily arrested, beat and killed

many people.

Commune officials tacitly supported the torture tactics at Horse Saddle and the local county office had turned a blind eye, it said.

The officials stopped only when they heard that a provincial investigating committee was on the way to the commune after receiving appeals from many victims.

Even then, local Communist Party headquarters argued that those involved should be dealt with leniently as they had been "acting out of good intentions". Higher legal authorities had now been sent to press for firmer action, the paper said.

Local press reports have indicated that Hunan, Mao's home province, is a centre of leftist resistance to Chinese Leader Deng Xiaoping's more moderate policies.

## East-West troop talks recess in stalemate

VIENNA (R) — East-West talks on cutting military forces in Central Europe, the only direct arms talks under way among the major powers, recessed for the summer Thursday with no signs of early progress on the key sticking points.

Spokesmen for the NATO and Warsaw Pact alliances, whose 19-nation discussions have been going on here for nearly 11 years, each accused the other side of blocking progress by refusing to negotiate seriously.

The Western spokesman told a press conference: "We feel the ball is in their court."

The Communist spokesman retorted: "The ball can't be in our court, because it hasn't even been thrown by the West."

Diplomatic sources indicated there could be no move in the talks, aimed at lowering the level of troops and conventional weapons in Central Europe, without some change in the mood in Was-

hington and Moscow.

But they spoke of increasing signs that Soviet-proposed talks with the U.S. on weapons used in space would go ahead here in September, and said such a meeting could herald a more flexible approach from both sides to arms talks in general.

Dutch Ambassador Jan Hein Van Der Mortel said: "If there is a willingness on the part of the East side to have businesslike discussions on arms control they would probably do it in more than one forum."

He added: "The key lies in the capitals. The capitals determine policy. Progress in our talks will depend on ... the nature of the negotiating climate the East wants to foster."

The current round, the 33rd, has been occupied by NATO explaining its April 19 proposals aimed at side-stepping the central problem of establishing acc-

ceptable troop strengths in advance of an agreement.

The two sides have agreed on a target total of 900,000 troops and airman per alliance, but the West says the Warsaw Pact is understating its strength by more than 150,000 men. The East rejects this, saying further discussion of data is useless.

The talks are due to resume on Sept. 27, shortly after a projected date for U.S.-Soviet space weapons talks to start. Both sides made clear they wanted the Vienna talks to go on as a valuable meeting place for the alliances.

The Warsaw Pact refused to attend for three months last winter at the height of East-West tension following deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe.

The Communist spokesman said Thursday: "It is better to have the talks open, but there are limits."

## Netherlands to reconsider membership in UNESCO

THE HAGUE (R) — The Netherlands has warned UNESCO it might leave the organisation if it does not agree to fundamental changes, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Friday.

He said the Dutch Ambassador to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, Martin Mourik, delivered a letter to its headquarters in Paris on Wednesday. It said that if reforms were not made and if one or more member-states withdrew from UNESCO, the Netherlands would review its membership.

## Reagan seeks Caribbean support against Sandinists

COLUMBIA, South Carolina (R) — President Reagan Thursday urged Caribbean leaders to support rebels opposing Nicaragua's leftist Sandinist government, saying democratic countries must unite to resist Marxism in Central America.

Mr. Reagan said the U.S.-led invasion of Grenada last October, in which some Caribbean countries took part, saved the island from Communism and "prevented danger and turmoil from spreading beyond Grenada's shores."

The president, who is trying to overcome strong congressional opposition to a request for \$21 million in U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan rebels, was meeting Caribbean leaders to urge closer co-operation in strengthening security and accelerating economic development in the region.

In remarks prepared for a luncheon after formal talks, Mr. Reagan attacked the Nicaraguan government on the fifth anniversary of the Sandinist revolution.

Referring to elections scheduled in Nicaragua in November,

Mr. Reagan said: "We would wholeheartedly welcome a genuine democratic election... but no person committed to democracy will be taken in by a Soviet-style sham election."

"The situation in Nicaragua is not promising, but if the Sandinists would keep their original commitment — permit free elections, respect human rights and establish an independent nation — conflict in the region would subside."

"In the meantime, we have a moral responsibility to support those who aspire to live in a true democracy, free from Communist interference."

On the agenda at the meeting, held under the auspices of the University of South Carolina, was Mr. Reagan's Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI) of trade concessions and \$350 million in economic aid for the region, as well as security in the Caribbean and Central America.

The CBI, inaugurated in January to continue for 12 years, waives duties on most U.S. imports from Caribbean countries.

## Nicaragua eases restrictions on political parties press

MANAGUA (R) — Nicaraguan Junta Chief Daniel Ortega Tuesday announced restrictions would be eased on civil liberties but said the state of emergency would remain in force three months longer.

Imposed on March 16, 1982, after U.S.-backed insurgents blew up two key bridges, it provided for press censorship and sweeping powers of detention and curtailed the freedom of assembly and political organisation.

In a speech marking the fifth anniversary of the left-wing revolution, Mr. Ortega told about 150,000 people the emergency would be lifted as soon as right-wing insurgents armed and financed by the United States stopped their war against the government.

But he said that to allow for general elections scheduled for November, the ruling Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) would restore a range of restricted liberties.

These included the right of free movement, assembly and expression. Only information affecting national defence would continue to be controlled, Mr. Ortega said.

He accused Washington of "state terrorism" against Nicaragua by backing insurgents who are fighting the Sandinist army along the border with Honduras in the north and from the dense jungles along the Costa Rican border in the south.

Mr. Ortega said the emergency had not been imposed by the government and people of Nicaragua but by the United States.

The Defence Ministry said the despatch of the U.S. aircraft carrier John F. Kennedy to waters only 100 kilometres off Nicaragua's Atlantic port of El Bluff was "a new provocation and violation of our territorial waters."

It said such "hostile threats" contrasted with Nicaragua's own wish to improve relations with Washington.

Confrontation with the United States has turned Nicaragua into an armed camp, pushing its economy to the brink of collapse. There appeared little hope of an early end to the conflict despite two rounds of talks between U.S. Central American Envoy Harry Shlaudeman and Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Hugo Tinoco.



## Bookmaker eases odds on Reagan

LONDON — A major British bookmaker eased the odds Thursday on President Reagan winning a second term after Walter Mondale became the Democratic Party nominee. Ladbrokes announced odds of 1-3 for a Republican victory and 2-1 for Mondale. Its previous odds were Reagan 2-7, Democrats 9-4.

## Woman captains Jumbo across Atlantic Ocean

LONDON — Former air hostess Lynn Ripplemeyer has become the first woman to command a jumbo jet on a scheduled passenger flight across the Atlantic. Ms. Ripplemeyer, 33, one of the few women who captain commercial passenger planes, landed the People's Express flight from Newark, New Jersey, at London's Gatwick Airport Thursday. Her next ambition: She wants to fly the U.S. space shuttle. After stepping down from the flight deck of the Boeing 747, she told reporters: "I used to hear businessmen saying, 'Isn't it cute, the captain's got a secretary'."

## Photographer jailed for nude pin-ups

JAKARTA (R) — Three Jakarta photographers who took pictures of nude women for a pin-up calendar have each been jailed for three months on charges of corrupting public morals, the official Antara News Agency said Friday. The photographers, who also distributed the calendar, were found after someone recognised one of the models and reported her identity to the police.

## 14-year-old boy found hanged in cell

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa (R) — A 14-year-old coloured (mixed race) boy was found hanged in a police cell Wednesday after being detained for alleged theft, a police spokeswoman said. The boy's mother only learned of his detention and death from a journalist four hours after his body was discovered, the Eastern Province Herald reported. He had been arrested following the theft of a bracelet worth 2.40 rand (\$1.60).

## Pretoria urges birth control for blacks

PRETORIA (R) — The South African minister responsible for black education Thursday urged black families to have fewer children to curb a "tidal wave" of pupils which he said was about to hit secondary schools. Barend Du Plessis told a press conference: "We have to deal with the typical African-sized family combined with First World medical care, which is a good thing but it makes for a population explosion... Unless the African communities in South Africa can combine forces with the government ... to embark on a sensible family planning scheme ... we simply don't have the resources to provide education of the quality ... required for a stable community." Mr. Du Plessis, soon to become finance minister, said rising pupil rolls were putting increasing pressure on black secondary education. "It's a tidal wave that's coming to the secondary schools, and it'll get worse before it gets better," he said.

## \$3m recovered from 1983 bank robbery

NEW ORLEANS (R) — New Orleans Police have recovered \$3.3 million from a bank robbery in Memphis, Tennessee, last November, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) said. FBI agents said the money was found Thursday behind wall panelling in two houses owned by three people accused of the \$6.5-million robbery from Wells Fargo in Memphis. The three, a man and two women, were arrested here on Wednesday, the agents said. One of the women had been a guard at the Memphis Bank at the time of the robbery, they said. The FBI alleged that the accused had burned \$700,000 worth of negotiable securities and food stamps in a backyard bonfire shortly after the robbery.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
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### WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

- Q.1 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠AK98 ♠6 ♦K104 ♠AQJ92  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
What do you bid now?
- Q.2 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠1092 ♠853 ♦KJ63 ♠A95  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ 2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠  
3 ♠ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?
- Q.3 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠K83 ♠A10765 ♦Q5 ♠952  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South  
1 ♠ 1 ♠  
What do you bid now?
- Q.4 — Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♠K83 ♠A10765 ♦Q3 ♠952  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
What do you bid now?
- Q.5 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠QJ7652 ♠8 ♦953 ♠J62  
The bidding has proceeded:  
East South West North  
1 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ 3 NT  
Dble ?  
What action do you take?
- Q.6 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♠AQJ7 ♠AJ ♠6 ♦KQJ876  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
2 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
What do you bid now?

Spit in it